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## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

As the active period of the year approaches, the Potentates who manage Europe begin to let a little more of their intentions be seen, and the public securities everywhere feel the approach of a time of excitement and danger. The last week or two has considerably intensified the interest of the political situation by producing the suppression of the *Univers* and unfolding a prospect of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. In Italy, too, the feeling of the people grows more intense; and, what with the attitude of Austria in Venetia, and the appearance of resolute co-operation between Naples and the Pope, the peninsula may be expected to be again the scene of bloodshed during the coming summer. Of the policy of our own Government at such a time we unluckily know little; but, from all we can see, it principally consists of unbounded reliance on the French Emperor. The country should make up its mind, we think, in what respect, if any, it means to deviate from the policy which it suggested to, and sanctioned in, its statesmen during the past year. The question is not a complicated one, so far—that is, we initiate nothing just now in things European, but show our influence by acquiescing in, opposing, or modifying, according to circumstances, the course of action commenced by the Emperor of the French.

It is, indeed, the essential characteristic of European politics just now that they are directed by France. She has recovered from the effects of the great war so completely as to be in a fair way of undoing all its consequences. The present Emperor is achieving in new styles of action what the former Emperor did differently. He acts in a less wholesale way, for the world has changed, but he aims at the same supremacy, and by much the same means. He undertakes to free the Italians, though he may not affect to do it, in the name of the rights of man. He coerces the Pope, without subjecting him to personal constraint. In short, he serves the cause of revolution, and only requires for his pay the habitual influence and occasional slice of territory which the French people demand in exchange for their sacrifices. He has evidently entered now on a course of foreign

politics, having secured his throne by military prestige, as well as by the precautions systematically taken during several years. He is playing off the different parties and Powers of Europe against each other, by employing just as much as is safe and profitable of the principles of each, and thus is in a fair way of becoming the virtual dictator of them all.

We could not, if we chose, stand altogether aloof from the game; and the reason is plain. Every change in European politics affects our commercial and monetary system, to begin with; but every such change, also, by altering the equilibrium of power generally, affects our share of power. We can be neutral as far as not *beginning* any interference goes; but we cannot be neutral to the extent of having no opinion, and no influence, where such interference has been begun by others. This is why we cannot afford indifference to Napoleon's line of conduct, and why the sooner Parliament expresses itself about it the better.

No man is better acquainted with us, probably, than the Emperor himself. We believe that he has a sincere respect for England, and a full value for its strength and its good-will—neither of which are incompatible with his obvious resolution (which everybody must see) to be able to cope with it, if needful, under better auspices than at any previous time. Just now he is bidding for our friendship, and, in many respects, deserves it. We cannot but sympathise with him when he suggests increased commerce, or when he shows his resolution to be perfectly independent of the Pope; and, as far as international jealousy goes, all French parties have that, and the Legitimists as much as any. Except, in fact, that the Empire is more vigorous (which, however, has the good effect of increasing our activity), it is not a whit more dangerous to England than a Bourbon Monarchy of either branch would be. We were close upon war several times in Louis Philippe's reign; and if the promise of a British war could bring his family back to power we may be sure that it would be speedily given. Let us disclaim, then, all abstract hostility to Louis Napoleon, and measure our respect for him by his special and particular acts.

In the confused state of European opinion it is utterly absurd for England to affect party or dynastic sympathies. We hold a position quite separate either from despotism or revolution; have nothing to learn in matters of government from any Power; and nothing to gain from any, except by maintaining a decent independence towards each, and encouraging a friendly equality amongst all.

To preserve this medium we must commit ourselves to no exclusive or out-and-out alliances; and certainly to none of the kind with Napoleon, however unwilling to differ with him wantonly or uncivily. We have seen, lately, what is expected from us in return for the open ports promised—within a year or two. No sooner is there time for the prospect of new markets to brighten the eyes of our merchants, or for the smell of cheap claret to tickle our noses, than all the Government papers begin to hammer away in Paris about "Savoy and Nice." At it they go, as "oranges and lemons" are supposed to be promised by "the bells of St. Clement's." Now, it will hardly be pretended that it would be decorous in any English Government to forward the Imperial views in that direction. Our generation may not be so proud as their grandfathers were of the arrangements of 1815; but to help France to extend her power, influence, and authority in just the kind of way which '15 set barriers against would be a little too bad. Say that at present these are all to be exercised in the cause of Italian freedom and independence, what security have we that they will always be so? We are not to look at one Emperor—one generation—only. Savoy and Nice will make France virtual suzerain of Switzerland and North Italy, and prepare the way for her being stronger than ever in the Mediterranean. And what will follow next? We have seen so many alliances made and broken—we have heard of such portentous combinations of late years—that we may well be anxious to see as much neutral territory in Europe as possible, as many checks imposed as possible upon the encroachments of any first-rate Power. The Russian war was excused—and only excusable, indeed—upon this kind of ground; for it cannot be supposed that we incurred that mighty string of sacrifices only



THE TIRED SOLDIER.—FROM THE PICTURE, IN THE VERNON GALLERY, BY F. GOODALL.)





to gratify an abstract popular hatred of Czars and serfage. We shall expect to hear, therefore, at the proper time, that our Government has given no encouragement to the project in question. But it remains to be seen how it is to be prevented. A happy combination of troops and popular suffrage may do wonders. Victor Emmanuel has chosen his line, and must accept all its consequences. The neutrality under which we have been justifying the right of Modenese and Tuscans to choose their own rulers may be quoted against us in favour of Savoyards and Niceans. It is not to be expected that we will turn round to the Pope and help him in his scheme of a great Catholic anti-Napoleonic confederacy. No. We shall protest, no doubt, and be politely pooh-poohed; and then we may amuse ourselves by counting the days till the French tariff is altered, and wondering which of the 1815 provisions is to take the next turn of improvement. Perhaps we shall follow up Lord Clarendon's course at the Congress, and join our Imperial friend in a remonstrance with the Belgian Government on the freedom which permits M. Veuillot to set up the *Univers* again there.

On the whole, the political season opens in an ominous manner. We had better make up our minds to be as little credulous and as well prepared for all contingencies as possible. The strictest surveillance over Ministers will be necessary during the Session; and, as the disturbed state of foreign affairs exercises a bad influence on domestic questions, the sooner we settle on a definite foreign policy the better.

#### THE TIRED SOLDIER.

If our accomplished, but—may we write it?—occasionally jealous, allies across the Channel knew a little more than they do about modern English art—that is to say, if they knew anything about it at all—their knowledge might furnish them with a very plausible argument in support of one of their favourite generalisations intended for our disparagement—namely, that the English are not a military people. They might demonstrate from a vast preponderance of examples that English painters, wishing to illustrate the sentimental aspects of military life, almost invariably show a preference for the incidents and traditions of the French army over those of their own. There would be no denying this proposition, from which it might, not unreasonably, be argued, either that the character of the British soldier is deficient in the elements of poetry, or else that his nobler attributes and more touching vicissitudes are looked over with singular indifference by a class that may fairly be supposed to represent the average feeling and intelligence of his countrymen.

It is a fact that, as a rule, we do not treat the soldier as a sentimental personage. We get into a violent rage when we hear of his being ill-treated, and go honestly to work on his behalf, as in justice to a valuable servant, to see that his barracks shall be rainproof and his rations wholesome. It occasionally happens, in the event of a war panic, when we feel somewhat at his mercy, that we elevate him to an abnormal position of respect and consideration, in which treatment there is always perhaps a perceptible grain of hypocrisy. It is then that a Tennyson comes forward to celebrate his heroism in a Balaklava charge, and a Noel Paton makes the nation shed tears over the simple picture of his return home. But—

When the hurly-burly's done,  
When the battle's lost and won,

we are apt, with seeming (not real) ingratitude, to suffer him to relapse into his former position—that of a familiar and rather humorous type. We imitate the noble Guardsman's lisp and draw on the stage. Popular novelists and satirical journalists represent the same personage amusingly as a miracle of uneducated stupidity. The common soldier fares no better. His weaknesses and delinquencies have proved an inexhaustible mine to the comic writer and artist, from those remote days when Master Corporal Bardolph received "three pound to free Mouldy and Bullcalf"—passing by the dates of Sergeant Kite's recruiting achievements in the midland counties, and of "the march of King George's Guards through Finchley," down to the publication of Mr. John Leech's last "unkindest cut" of Private Snooks supplanting Policeman X in the affections of Jane the cookmaid, or of Corporal Tomkins sucking his cane at the garden gate while Nurse Mary asks permission from "missus" to go out and "buy a bit of ribbon."

The explanation of all this is very simple. We have no disrespect for the military character, and military men know that as well as any; but our voluntary system does not lead us to regard the soldier in the light of a martyr. He is a man who has embraced a profession he felt a vocation for, and we honour him as fairly as any nation in the world, in proportion to his proficiency in his adopted career. Our regiments, as a rule, we know are formed of men with no particular ties and no settled calling, if it be not the military one. There is nothing to weep or sigh over in the British soldier's position any more than in that of a ship captain, a fireman, a pitman, a horsebreaker, an engine-driver, or any one of the countless classes in this country whose tastes or necessities induce them to risk their lives at any moment "in the way of business."

It is a very different thing on the Continent, where the conscription laws lead to an arbitrary disruption of home affections, the frequent appointment of the wrong man to the wrong place.

The English recruit is generally a desperate fellow, without a home, or flying from one he has quarrelled with. The French conscript is too often a mother's darling or a father's hope, whose tastes would have led him to peaceful pursuits, who might have made a thrifty farmer, a skilled mechanic, or a prosperous tradesman, and who sets himself to the uncongenial task of making himself a passable soldier with some natural fearfulness. Hence the interest attached to the military character in France and similarly-constituted nations. Every passing soldier is calculated to remind the peasant's family of some absent dear one. Hence the inexhaustible fund of domestic romance and sentiment which it is no wonder our keen-witted painters should be so eager to turn to profitable account.

The picture calling forth these remarks is a well-known one by Mr. Frederick Goodall, of which the nation (thanks to Mr. Vernon's splendid legacy) is so fortunate as to be the possessor. It represents touchingly a very common incident in French village life. The appearance of a weary soldier having his *couffie* after a campaign, we may presume, has halted by a roadside well. Though evidently a stranger *au pays*, his very appearance and necessities have called forth the sympathies of the little community. A handsome *paysanne* has drawn water for him. A little wondering girl stands "with bated breath," looking admiringly on, doubtless comparing the worn stranger with some recently "drawn" elder brother. An old hawker stops his pony, and falls back in respectful contemplation. One old dame, of benevolent aspect, presses officiously forward—let us hope with the intention and means to offer him more substantial refreshment, in remembrance, it may be, of some beloved Pierre or Jeannot at this moment *avec l'armée*. Another in the background peeps curiously from her cottage door, but seems timorous of advancing. It may be that her soldier's period of service has expired, and if it should be—! Ah! we all know the anguish of these disappointments, and it is no wonder that the good old lady should hesitate!

The picture is in Mr. Goodall's best manner of composition and feeling. It can suffer only by comparison with some of his later works that have been painted subsequently to that practical lesson in the art of colour administered by the pre-Raphaelites, which this able artist, like so many others, has had the wisdom and ability to profit by.

THE QUEEN AND THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—We are authorised to state that the Queen, having accepted the services offered by the very numerous corps of volunteers formed throughout the kingdom, has been graciously pleased to notify her intention of appointing a day for the special and exclusive reception of the officers of those corps at St. James's Palace.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

Demonstrations continue to be made by various parties in France in connection with the intended reform of the tariff. The Calais Chamber of Commerce hails the event with satisfaction; but at Lille and Roubaix, in the same department, there have been disturbances, in consequence of some of the manufacturers having come to the resolution already of closing their shops one day a week. There is a rumour that at Poitiers the soldiery have had to coerce the malcontents.

Military officers are to be attached to the French Embassies accredited to the Courts of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. There is a rumour of the re-establishment of the camp at Chalons; and an opinion prevails that the army in Italy is being strengthened. The *Constitutionnel* says:—"Several journals have stated that numerous reinforcements of artillery have been sent to the army of Italy, in the expectation of a renewal of hostilities; but the fact is that no artillery matériel has latterly been dispatched to Italy; only the regiments which have batteries attached to the army have sent detachments to replace men who have obtained temporary leave of absence or been discharged."

### ITALY.

#### SARDINIA.

Count Cavour has sent an important circular to the Sardinian Ambassadors abroad. In this document the Count observes that the inhabitants of Central Italy had accepted the Congress with confidence, but important events followed which caused its adjournment. The pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès" (without seeking its authorship no one can contest its importance), the letter of Napoleon III. to the Pope, the speech of the Queen of England, and the speech of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, are facts which show the impossibility of the restoration of the former rule in Central Italy. It is certain that the Congress will not be assembled for the present. The Governments of Central Italy have under these circumstances the important duty of giving satisfaction to the legitimate requirements of the people, whose dignity and conduct have so much astonished Europe. The Governments of Central Italy have satisfied those provinces by proclaiming the law of Sardinia for political elections. For the present only announcing these facts, Count Cavour concludes by repeating that he will never fail in his responsibility for the tranquillity of Europe and the pacification of Italy.

The Government has ordered the workmen to accelerate the extraordinary works at the Royal arsenals.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree readmitting General Fanti into the Sardinian army, with his former rank of Lieut.-General, which he resigned in order to take service in Central Italy.

The Sardinian budget for 1860 has appeared. It shows an excess of forty millions of francs of the expenditure over the income, the former having now reached the respectable sum of about £12,000,000 sterling a year.

The Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio has been appointed Governor of Milan. M. Ratazzi has left Turin for Nice. The report that Cavour intended to visit London and Paris is contradicted.

#### NAPLES.

The news from Naples represents an uneasy state of affairs. It is stated that the troops on the frontiers are to be increased. A popular manifestation, with shouts of "Viva la Costituzione," has taken place at the capital.

The reports as to the Ministerial crisis appear to have been mistaken. The Premier, it seems, did tender his resignation, but leave for six weeks only was granted to him. The Sardinian Ambassador, the Marquis de Villamarina, has been received by the King, who promised to maintain friendly relations with Piedmont, provided that neutrality was mutually observed.

The *Post* states that the Hon. Henry George Elliot, our Minister Plenipotentiary at Naples, in conjunction with Baron Brenner, who represents France at the same Court, have each received instructions to draw the attention of the King of Naples and his advisers to the political changes which have lately taken place in the Italian peninsula, and which changes must eventually affect the kingdom of Francis II. Great efforts are being made to increase the fleet.

#### ROME.

More disturbances are reported from Rome. Crowds assembled in various parts of the city, and, amidst *vivats* in honour of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French, were mingled cries of "Down with Antonelli!" "Down with the Government of the priests!" General Goyon immediately issued a notification that he was determined to prevent a recurrence of these scenes.

An address of devotion to the Pope has been received from Vienna, signed by not fewer than 32,269 laymen.

#### CENTRAL ITALY.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree abolishing tithes, and enacting that the priests entitled to them shall receive an equivalent from the public treasury. Baron Ricasoli, in presenting flags to the National Guards, a few days since, delivered a long address, in which he said:—"We required great prudence and large forces to preserve our independence. A great deal remains to be done. The annexation of the provinces of Italy to Piedmont is necessary to guarantee Italian nationality, the defence of which has become a common duty."

General Fanti retains the superior command of the troops in Central Italy at the same time that he is Sardinian Minister of War. He leaves his staff at Bologna, and in person occupies the War Office at Turin.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa has at last yielded to the remonstrances of the Tuscan Government, and has substituted the name of King Victor Emmanuel for that of the Grand Duke in the prayer in the mass.

The Tuscan *Monitore* announces the issue of a loan of thirty million francs, or £1,200,000, guaranteed by the Government of Sardinia, and bearing five per cent interest, one million and a half of rent, in francs, being inscribed for this purpose on the debtor side of the public ledger. The Government of the province of Emilia has already contracted a loan, under Sardinia's guarantee, of ten million francs, or £400,000 sterling.

#### NORTHERN ITALY.

The news from Northern Italy indicates a state of things more and more threatening to the *status quo*. Austrian officers are attacked in the streets of Venice and Verona; in the former city seven officers were thus wounded in one day. Here, too, thirty-six persons have been arrested "for insulting persons promenading in the Piazza di S. Noze while military music was being performed." Attempts have been made to unfold the Italian tricolour at Chioggia and other towns of the province, and the letters from Vienna now make allusion to the announcement of the state of siege proclaimed at Verona. The commanding General, as they say, applied for leave to proclaim the siege, and they add that if it has not yet been done it is only because of the Emperor's disinclination to furnish new pretext for opposition to Austrian policy. It is added that in all probability the measure will become unavoidable in a very short time.

At Udine, in the province of Venezia, the determination of the populace to prevent anybody from going to theatres and balls, which seems to have become one of the regular features of political demonstrations in Italy, has led to a conflict between the gendarmes and the crowd in the streets which did not pass over without some persons being wounded. The leaders of the riot were afterwards arrested. The city of Ancona is represented to have been the theatre of rather more serious events. Here the conflict was between combatants for the same cause. It is not stated on what ground the native troops of the Pope and the Swiss mercenaries in his service have come to blows, but, at all events, it appears to have been no small affair, for we hear that hundreds of the former, forty of whom were severely wounded, were afterwards

taken into custody. Thus the native troops seem to have been the guilty as well as the suffering party.

A Venice letter, published in the *Nord* of Brussels, states that Count Bissinger, the Austrian Governor of Venetia, lately addressed the authorities of Venice as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Do not indulge in the illusions of the Revolutionists. His Majesty, with whom I have recently had the honour of conversing, assured me "that Venetia should never be ceded, nor sold, nor separated in any way from the Austrian monarchy, and should never be detached from the Austrian empire so long as a musket remained to defend it."

### RUSSIA.

In a letter from St. Petersburg we read, "You may recollect that reports were current here some weeks since that the Russian Mission at Pekin had been treated with indignity by the Chinese, and that these reports were officially contradicted. The truth was not, however, told, and the censors moreover prevented the publication of some curious details. The facts are, that previous to the affair of the Peiho the Chinese authorities were most polite to the members of the Russian Mission. The Mandarins and other exalted functionaries paid them ceremonious visits at the Mission, a large building, surrounded by gardens, which are entered by a multitude of doors, and the Chinese believed that their good friends the Russians would assist them against the barbarians of the West. When the check experienced by the allied naval force was known at Pekin, accompanied by the most exaggerated statements, the conduct of the Chinese authorities became quite changed. A crowd of police agents were placed round the gardens to take down the names of all who entered the Mission; the consequence was, that even the servants quitted the Mission, and the Russians were left perfectly isolated as if they were in a lazaretto. Such was their position at the date of the last despatches received from Pekin."

### PRUSSIA.

According to the *Gazette du Peuple* the Prussian Government is "on the point of acceding to the treaty of commerce concluded between France and England, on conditions which cannot but be well received by the country for commercial reasons, as well as from a political point of view."

### HUNGARY.

Advices from Vienna state that a memorandum lately sent to the Emperor by a deputation from Hungary, and which was not received either by his Majesty or by the Ministers, is drawn up in a menacing tone. The petitioners begin by saying that there are signs which cannot be mistaken of a movement among the people, but that the movement would resemble an avalanche, the progress of which no one could either stop or direct. The petitioners afterwards say that, not having been able to obtain an audience of the Emperor, they have had recourse to publicity. Hungary, they declare, being fatigued with Austrian government, will detach herself from Austria at the first opportunity, and unite herself to a foreign Power, whatever it may be, even were it China; the Government has insulted and overthrown everything that existed in Hungary with unpardonable pride and childish carelessness. After this preamble the authors sketch the situation of the Government at home, the defeats which it has met abroad, and conclude with the most sombre predictions.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

From Constantinople we learn that the withdrawal of the Government paper money, as agreed upon in the contract with the Bank of Turkey, is to be completed by the end of March. A temporary tax of ten per cent on the rent of houses is the financial measure which provides for the means. The beneficial effect of this bold resolution of the Sultan's Government has already become visible in the rising price of the Turkish Six per Cents on all European exchanges. The Bank of Turkey itself, whose convertible notes are henceforward to form the exclusive substitute of the old Government paper currency, will be opened in June.

The Shah of Persia, since his return from his journey through the provinces of his empire, has determined to appoint a Cabinet Council, and also an inferior Council which will not interfere in political matters.

### AMERICA.

Up to the 18th ult. no Speaker had been elected in the House of Representatives at Washington. On the 12th there was an exciting scene, such as is not witnessed in the House of Commons. Members began to recriminate so much that no authority could recall the House to order, and in the midst of the noise a revolver fell from the dress of one of the most excited orators. We say it fell, but some seemed to believe that it was taken out for a distinct purpose. The gentleman to whom it belonged had to state the "extenuating circumstances under which he brought it to the House."

Mr. Faulkner has been appointed Ambassador to France. The presidents of the various Virginia railroad companies invite all the Southern railroad companies to a consultation at Richmond on the 28th of February, to consider the best means of securing, either by direct importation or Southern manufacture, the equipments and supplies for Southern railroads.

The Governor of Nebraska had vetoed the bill abolishing slavery in that territory.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ALL recent accounts from British Columbia have been of a most satisfactory and encouraging character. Its wealth, and the vast extent of its auriferous area, are now established by undeniable evidence. The satisfaction of the miners with their success, the discovery of new "placers," and the extension of old diggings in which gold is found deeper and further inland from the rivers than was at first expected, all go to establish these two important facts. Still, the miners suffer bitterly through the badness of the roads, which raises the price of provisions to a monstrous pitch. The Governor has put a tax of twelve dollars a ton upon all commodities entering British Columbia, the proceeds to be applied to making roads. He hopes that the tax will fall upon the carriers, who have been charging exorbitant freights. It is to be hoped the result will meet his expectations.

### INDIA.

#### THE REBELS.

We take the following intelligence from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 22nd of December:—

"We hear from Goruckpore that Mummoo Khan and Khan Bahadur Khan have at last been sent in to the British authorities. They arrived at headquarters' camp on the morning of the 11th, both so sickly that they had to be carried in doolies. They were immediately put under a guard of H.M.'s 54th, and will be put in irons. Mummoo Khan is a mild, effeminate-looking man of about thirty-five, and when in condition probably was like a fat, well-to-do Baboo; now, however, his body is nothing but bones, his face much swollen from the Terai fever; his hair is long and cut square on the back of his head like a khitmutgar; he wears no hair on his face except a short moustache. He was very anxious to explain that he was not taken, but had given himself up to Jung. He is a man of low origin, having been a kind of chuprassie about the Oude Court on four rupees a month, until the Begum took a fancy to him, and he was promoted to different offices through her influence till he was at last made a Nawab. Khan Bahadur Khan was at one time a Sudder Ameer, and was a pensioner at Bareilly at the time of the mutiny. He is an old, decrepid man of seventy, with a long white beard. The mutineers made him Civil Governor at the same time they made Bukht Khan their General. He is a man of good family in Rohilund, and was much respected by the natives. Khan Bahadur Khan was caught by Sir Jung himself on the way to Katmandoo. Whilst out shooting they saw an elephant, and, not knowing whether it was a wild one or not, they went up to it carefully and suddenly came on a small body of men. One of them sitting on a bed got up and asked Sir Jung what he wanted, on which he was asked who he was, and Sir Jung, on finding whom he had captured, immediately sent him under a guard to Captain Hill, who sent him to headquarters' camp at Dekarho. There is a native rumour that the Begum poisoned herself immediately she heard that her lover was being sent in, but it has not as yet been authenticated. From the



best account there appears to be only about 1000 rebels of all kinds remaining. Amongst them are six or seven chiefs who must be accounted for. 110 murderers, under a strong guard, started on the 10th on their way to Captain Chamberlain, at Lucknow, for him to investigate and put on their trial."

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Nana, it is now known, died of fever some few weeks ago. Azimoolah, his chief adviser in the Cawnpore massacre, survived him only a few days. This is the man who travelled in England, and received such extraordinary letters from English ladies—I have read a bundle of them myself—and who believed, it is said, that their slaughter would terrify England into the surrender of India. Hunger, disease, and exposure did their work on about a dozen more—among them Khoda Buksh, the rebel General; and Dabee Buksh, of Gonda; Murgut Singh, of Banda; Purwan Singh, of Azimgurh; Goolab Singh, of Burra; Baineo Madhoo, of Shunkerpore; Khan Ally Khan, of Lucknow; and Hurdeo Persaud, Chukladar of Hyderabad."

#### INCREASED TAXES.

The duty on salt was increased on the 21st of December by 1s. a maund. The change was effected by a simple notification, without act or discussion, the statute duty being in excess even of the duty now levied. The statute duty is 3s. 4s. per maund, and as it was reduced to 2s. 8s. by order, so it is now raised to 3s. The duty on native rum is also to be increased, equalised, in fact, with the duty on imported rum. The Punjab Government has increased its revenue by about £300,000 by means of an addition to the octroi or barrier taxes.

#### THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Final orders have been received at Calcutta upon the Chinese expedition. Eleven European regiments are to be dispatched, with a strong force of Sikhs, 6000 we are told, though popular report doubles that number. Tonnage was being very rapidly taken up in Calcutta, and thirty transports had been already secured.

Lord Clyde having made "the painful discovery at two stations where three of her Majesty's regiments are quartered that the hospitals had been devoid of quinine for several months," his Lordship gave the medical department and commanding officers a severe "wiggling."

#### AUSTRALIA.

The news from Melbourne is that Parliament met on the 29th of November; the financial statement presented by Government showed a considerable retrenchment in the expenditure. A motion for the payment of members had passed the Assembly. The Geelong Railway has been purchased by Government. A mercantile panic prevailed at Melbourne, and many failures have taken place. The banks were very stringent in making advances, and the warehouses were overstocked.

#### THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

The Spaniards have arrived before Tetuan, and, at latest dates, were fortifying their encampment there. On Wednesday, says a telegram from Madrid, "considerable Moorish forces attacked the right wing of the Spanish encampment, but were repulsed. The Spanish then made an attack on the Moorish lines, threw the Moors into disorder, and took their positions, which they maintained until the end of the fight. The Spanish artillery caused enormous losses to the enemy, estimated to amount to 2000. The Spanish lost 200. The victory was complete. The brother of the Emperor commanded the Moors."

#### FRENCH DESIGNS ON SAVOY.

THERE is no longer any doubt that negotiations are on foot for the cession of Savoy to France. Indeed, a telegram from Berlin informs us that the cession was agreed upon between France and Sardinia previously to the war in Italy, but that it was only to be executed in case Austria should entirely evacuate Italy.

The Federal Council of Switzerland, deeply interested in this proposal (by which her military fortresses would be lost), has protested against it as dangerous to the maintenance of that independence and neutrality of Switzerland agreed upon in the councils of Europe for the preservation of general peace. It was said that the Federal Council also declared that if the change took place the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, which border on the Canton and Lake of Geneva, ought to be separated from the rest and incorporated with Switzerland; but this rumour is contradicted. It seems, however, that the agreement between France and Sardinia provided for the cession of these districts to Switzerland.

But what do the Savoyards say to the proposed change? On Monday a demonstration was made at Chambéry, their capital, by the "party hostile to the cession to France," in the shape of a deputation of not fewer than 250 men, from all parts of Savoy, asking the Governor about the King's real intentions. The Governor's reply was, that the King would not willingly cede the province. Paris journals add that the "population" were complete strangers to the demonstration, and that the feeling of the "populace" is conservative and sympathetic with France. But the *Gazette de Savoie* declares that not only is Savoy far from unanimous in desiring an annexation to France, but that the great majority of its inhabitants have pronounced for union with the new monarchy under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel; and that the material, moral, and political interests of Savoy are with Italy. The *Comptoir des Alpes* (Savoie journal) of the 25th was seized for an article advocating the annexation of Savoy to France.

The belief at Turin appears to be that, while the late Rattazzi Cabinet had no care whatever for proposals of the cession, Count Cavour, whose visit to Paris, by the way, has been temporarily postponed, is not quite so stiff on this question; for while refusing, like his predecessor, to entertain any idea about the cession of Nice, he seems willing to poll the Savoyards on the question whether they will remain with Sardinia or go to France. As regards our own Government, it is certain that Lord Granville and his colleagues have long since made up their minds in the matter, and that their resolution is to set their faces against any dismemberment of the territories of the King of Piedmont. Moreover, it is believed that our Ambassador has received instructions to that effect, should the question be ever seriously mooted. Austria, and Russia perhaps, not to speak of Switzerland (for which it is one of life or death), are, very probably, of the same opinion as the British Cabinet. Prussia has already protested against the proposed transfer, and that vigorously. The French journals appear to have been instructed to claim Savoy for France as a natural right. The *Patrie* says very logically:—"Does it not suffice to cast a glance upon the map to understand that it is a fragment detached from our territory? Treaties made in hatred to France may have decided otherwise, but they have outraged geography, and diplomacy in 1815 was in flagrant opposition to nature. A wise and enlightened policy will re-establish the proper state of things. No obstinacy will be shown in separating territories connected by so many bonds. Like Savoy, the county of Nice will again become French, and that great nation called France will no longer have for frontier a rivulet called the Var."

The territory of Savoy contains 4270 square miles and 610,000 inhabitants; the county of Nice 68 square miles and 210,000 inhabitants.

THE WINE DUTIES.—With regard to the wine duties it is alleged, upon authority which seems scarcely open to question, that the reduction from the present rate of 5s. 9d. to 1s. per gallon will not take place till April, 1861. The rate to be proposed for the intervening period is reported to be 5s. Moreover, when the 1s. rate is adopted it is not to be uniform. There are to be three rates, according to strength—namely, 1s. for all under 15 per cent of strength, 1s. 6d. for all under 20 per cent, and 2s. for all under 40 per cent. The whole of the French wines, with scarcely an exception, will come within the first class, the greater proportion of port and sherry will be embraced in the second, while the third will comprise wines serviceable only for mixing purposes or for distillation. With regard to the intentions as to the change in the spirit duties, the rumours are less positive; but an impression seems to prevail that there will be a reduction from the existing rate of 18s. to 8s. The accounts from the wine markets of France describe considerable excitement, and a general disposition among the dealers to ask exaggerated prices. In brandy there has been a marked rise.

#### THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

##### SUPPRESSION OF THE "UNIVERS."

THE *Univers* of Sunday published an encyclical letter from the Pope, headed thus—"To our venerable brethren the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and others, ordinaries of places in grace and in communion with the Apostolic See." We select the following passages as the most important:—

Since the publication of our encyclical letter of the 18th of June last year, and the two allocutions which were subsequently delivered in consistory, you have learnt, your souls full of grief, with what evils religious and civil society in Italy is overwhelmed, and what audacious and abominable acts of revolt were directed both against the legitimate Princes of the Italian States and the legitimate and sacred sovereignty which belongs to us, to this Holy See; and, responding to our wishes and our cares, you hastened, without loss of time, and with a zeal which nothing could arrest, to order public prayers in your dioceses. You did not content yourselves with the letters so full of devotion and love which you addressed to us, but, to the glory of your name and your order, raising the episcopal voice, you published writings full of science and of piety, defending energetically the cause of our most holy religion, and stigmatising the sacrilegious attempts directed against the civil sovereignty of the Roman Church. Constantly defending that sovereignty, you made it a glory to avow and to teach that, by a particular design of Divine Providence, who directs and governs all things, it has been given to the Roman Pontiff, in order that, not being subject to any civil power, he may exercise in complete liberty and without hindrance throughout the universe the supreme charge of the apostolic ministry, which has been divinely intrusted to him by Christ our Lord.

But while, venerable brethren, your zeal and admirable love towards us and towards this Holy See, and also the sentiments of the faithful in general, lightened our grief, a new cause of sadness arose in another quarter. Recently, as many among you already know, the Parisian journal called the *Moniteur* published a letter from the Emperor of the French in reply to a letter from us wherein we urgently prayed his Imperial Majesty to protect the integrity and inviolability of the temporal rule of the Holy See by his most powerful patronage in the Congress of Paris, and also to relieve it from a criminal rebellion. The very high Emperor, referring to certain counsels which he had formerly given us on the subject of the rebellious provinces under our pontifical rule, advises us to renounce the possession of these same provinces, because he sees in this renunciation the only remedy for the present troublous state of affairs.

It was impossible to remain silent after such advice; therefore—

Without any delay we replied to the said Emperor, and out of the Apostolic liberty of our soul we clearly and distinctly told him that we could not in any way whatever accede to his advice, for the reason that such advice involved insurmountable difficulties for our dignity and that of the Holy See, considering our sacred character, and that the right of the Holy See did not appertain to the dynasty of a Royal family, but to all Catholics; and, at the same time, we told him that we should not yield on this point, which regards not ourselves alone, and that we perfectly understood that the victory which may be gained by the rebels of the *Emilia* would be an incentive to native and foreign disturbers of the peace in our other provinces to commit the like crimes. And, among other things, we informed the said Emperor that we could not abdicate the aforesaid provinces without violating the solemn oaths by which we are bound, without exciting complaints and rebellions in the rest of our States, without doing a wrong to all Catholics, and, in short, without weakening the rights, not only of the Princes of Italy who have been unjustly deprived of their dominions but also the rights of all Princes of Christendom, who cannot behold with indifference the introduction of certain very pernicious principles. We do not fail to observe that his Majesty could not but know by means of what men, by what money, and by what support the recent crimes of rebellion had been excited and perpetrated in Bologna, Ravenna, and other cities, while the immense majority of the people were everywhere thunderstruck by these risings, which to them were perfectly unexpected, and which they were by no means prepared to follow.

And forasmuch as the most serene Emperor thought that these provinces should be abdicated by us on account of the seditious movements which have occurred in them from time to time, we opportunely replied to him that this argument was of no value, because it proved too much, since movements of a like kind had frequently taken place in other regions of Europe and elsewhere; and every one must see that the argument might lead to the diminution of the possessions of any civil Government whatever. Nor did we omit to remind the said Emperor that he addressed to us a letter of a very different kind before the war in Italy—a letter which brought us consolation and not affliction. And forasmuch as, according to the tenor of certain expressions of the Imperial letter published by the aforesaid journal, we had reason to fear that our rebellious provinces of *Emilia* were already regarded as separated from our Pontifical domination, we prayed his Majesty, in the name of the Church, and out of regard to his own welfare and his usefulness in the world, that he would completely relieve our apprehension. Moved by that paternal charity with which we must all one day render a strict account before the tribunal of Jesus Christ, and be subjected to most severe judgment, and that, therefore, we ought all to do the utmost in our power to deserve mercy rather than justice.

Such, amongst others, are the things which we have said in answer to the very great Emperor of the French. And we have thought fit to communicate them to you in order that you first, and after you the Catholic world, may know that by the help of God, according to the duties of our most important ministry, we fearlessly make every effort, and omit nothing in our power, courageously to defend the cause of religion and justice, to preserve inviolate and in its integrity the civil power of the Roman Church, with its temporal possessions and all those rights which are the property of the Catholic Church at large.

The letter concludes by demanding the prayers and the aid in every possible manner of the ecclesiastics to whom it is addressed.

The suppression of the *Univers* was the immediate consequence of the publication of this letter, though the reasons assigned for the step are drawn up without any reference to it; and an intimation was afterwards sent to the French journals that they were at liberty to print the epistle. The report of the Minister of the Interior, which precedes the decree of suppression as published in the *Moniteur*, says:—

The *Univers* was the organ of a religious party whose pretensions were every day becoming in more direct opposition to the privileges of the State. The incessant efforts of this party tend to dominate the French clergy, to confound the religious opinions, to agitate the country, and to undermine the fundamental bases on which the relations between the Church and civil society are founded. This war made against our most ancient national traditions is most dangerous to religion, which it compromises, because the French clergy have never separated their respectful submission to the Holy See in spiritual matters from their duties of patriotism. The controversy of the *Univers* was the subject of profound grief to the clergy as well as to all good citizens.

The report then says the doctrines which the *Univers* would have resuscitated among us are not new. The old French Monarchy continually and energetically contended against them, being sometimes supported in the struggle by the higher rank of Bishops. The Emperor will not show himself less anxious than his predecessors to cause the principles which are consecrated by our national traditions to be respected.

And here the matter does not end. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday has the following:—

Government has often deplored the irritating character of polemics in religious questions. The *Univers* having been suppressed, violent articles in reply to its provocations are henceforth without motive and without excuse. The whole press will understand that these grave questions must be discussed with that quietness and moderation which are enjoined by the interests of public peace and respect for religion.

But the *Univers* is still to appear—in Brussels. The *Correspondent*, Montalembert's journal, has received a second warning.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, expressing its regret that the Roman Court is as much under the influence of Austria as before the war. The Pope having refused to follow the advice given by Napoleon III., the duty of France is fulfilled. The counsel of France will never be changed into menace or compulsion. The injustice towards her is great, but it will never cause her to depart from her character of moderation and protection. France would, if necessary, still defend the Pope against anarchy in Rome; but, should the political authority of the Holy Father be everywhere else doomed to experience another crisis, the responsibility would not rest on the generous nation which has done everything to ward it off, and which will always be ready to grant the Pope that support and assistance which are misapprehended at the present moment.

In the meantime we have telegraphic news of the journey to Rome of the Marquis Larocheoucault, Secretary of the French Embassy in that city, who is represented as the bearer of important despatches from the French Government to the Pope.

#### IRELAND.

SUCOUR FOR THE POPE.—The *Dundalk Democrat*, the Pope's Irish war organ, confesses that "Ireland has no reason to be proud of the aid she has given to his Holiness the Pope. Words, words, words were her only contribution. She at least should have known that one of the objects England and the plunderers of the Mazzini faction had in view in protracting the disorders in the Romagna was to empty the Papal exchequer, and to render the Roman Government bankrupt, and unable to pay an army for its defence. The national press, too, should have felt this, and told our Bishops, priests, and people that they would be doing incalculable service to the Holy Father by raising a sum of £50,000 for his support; but nothing of the kind has been done. The *Nation* has been silent on the question; and we think this silence is anything but creditable to the *Nation*. The *Irishman* has been silent also, and we hoped for better things from our national contemporary. If the Catholic Bishops name any one Sunday, or say St. Patrick's Day, for a simultaneous collection for the Pope throughout Ireland, we have no doubt at all that £30,000 or £40,000 will be contributed in aid of the Sovereign Pontiff. This would have a grand effect throughout Europe, and animate the friends of justice, order, and religion to imitate so glorious an example. It should also be taken into consideration if it would not be serviceable to hold an aggregate meeting of the Irish Catholics, and, provided it could be legally done, to send our four Archbishops as a deputation to Louis Napoleon, for the purpose of calling on him to perform his pledges to Pius IX."

#### SCOTLAND.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIAN PROTESTANTS.—An influential meeting for expressing sympathy with the Protestants of Hungary in their struggle for civil and religious freedom was held at Glasgow on Thursday week. Mr. J. Dunlop presided, and among those who delivered addresses were Mr. Hastie, ex-M.P.; Mr. W. Paton, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; and Bailie Young. The resolutions will be sent to Kossuth for transmission to Hungary.

UNIVERSITY RIOT AT EDINBURGH.—A skirmish took place on Monday between the students of the Edinburgh University and the police. The disturbance began with playful snowballing, but led eventually to more serious results. The *Scotsman* says that, with the object of preventing collisions between "gown and town," the policemen quietly patrolled up and down in front of the college with their batons, but it soon became evident that the students regarded this as an insult, which they were determined to resent. One or two of them were so unlucky as to be seen snowballing outside the gates, and were at once taken into custody. This was considered a strong provocation by the students, who discharged volleys of snowballs at the officers, and knocked one or two of their hats off. The police made a dash into the inclosure. A general snow skirmish was the result, and two or three students, who figured prominently in the mêlée, received hard blows from the constables' batons. Thirty or forty of the more impetuous collegiates, who had met with severe handling in the Quadrangle, rushed through the entrance into the street, and encouraged by a cry of "Sticks!" literally besieged several toyshops, and in a short time appeared armed with common walking-sticks, which, in some instances, were dextrously flourished in the faces of the policemen. As day wore on the combatants got more and more excited, and (the capture of a student being the immediate cause) a *mêlée* took place. Sticks and batons were used with remarkable vigour, and in some cases with serious results—many coming out of the *mêlée* with faces streaming with blood. Five or six more arrests were made in the course of this severe struggle, and the prisoners were marched off to the High-street. Towards four o'clock the disturbances, which had in a great measure subsided, again broke out with renewed fury, and the street was, if possible, in a worse uproar than before. A number of magistrates and professors had now arrived at the scene of action, and endeavoured to restore order, but the students insisted, as the first condition of peace, that the police should withdraw, and in deference to this loudly-expressed wish the superintendents withdrew their forces from the college to the School of Arts close by. This happily closed the riot.

#### THE PROVINCES.

BURIAL OF CAPTAIN HARRISON.—The funeral of Captain Harrison took place on Friday week at the St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool. The coffin was placed in an unassuming hearse, drawn by two horses, and followed by five mourning-coaches containing the relatives of the deceased and chief mourners. The cortege was completed by about 200 gentlemen on foot (belonging to the mercantile marine of the port) and forty or fifty private carriages. The directors of the Great Eastern Company took part in the ceremonial. All along the line of procession the number of spectators was immense, and not less than 30,000 or 35,000 people followed the cortege to the cemetery. The flags of the different public institutions and numerous private establishments were hung half-mast high, and the church bells rang muffled peals during the day. At the cemetery the officers and seamen of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, together with those of the training-ship *Comedy*, joined the procession. The pall was borne by fourteen captains in the mail and merchant service. The union jack which covered the coffin was, we believe, the subject of some dispute between the naval officers and the undertaker. The naval gentlemen objected to the union jack being thrown over the coffin on the ground that the deceased was not a member of the British Navy. This interpretation of the use of the union jack was overruled, however, and the coffin passed to the grave covered with that emblem of England's power and glory.—A subscription is being made for the captain's family, which is almost wholly unprovided for.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.—A terrible accident happened on the evening of Friday week on the London and Chatham Railway works at Bekebourne. In this part there are a number of deep cuttings, and one of them, very close to the village, has not long been commenced. In this cutting a fall of earth took place, more than a hundred tons, it is said, having given way. The bell had sounded for the men to leave work, and the greater part of the navvies were fortunately out of danger, but three or four unfortunate creatures were crushed and overwhelmed by the fall. It was thought impossible to extricate them or their bodies for four or five days.

THE LIVERPOOL REFORMATORIES.—The Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association met on Monday to hear the report of the executive committee. The *Abkay* contained 162 boys on the 31st of December, 1859, against 151 at the close of 1858. Since the establishment of the vessel 307 boys had been admitted, of whom 77 had been sent and four had gone to sea, 19 had enlisted into the army, 18 had been sent to prison, 6 had emigrated to the colonies, 5 had died, 13 had been sent to other reformatories, and 31 had absconded. Of the 145 boys discharged, 44 had been highly reformed, 8 fairly, 17 doubtfully, and 6 badly, 4 had relapsed into crime, 55 were unheard of, and 2 had died. In the girls' reformatory the admissions up to the 31st of December last numbered 52. Of 18 discharged 6 had been favourably reformed, 3 fairly, 2 badly, 4 had absconded, 2 had been sent to prison, and 1 had died. In the Farm School at Newton were 45 boys on the 31st of December. The Government allowance for the maintenance of these institutions was £334 12s. 1d.; contributions from the parents of delinquents, £157 17s. 10d.; girls' earnings, £136 1s. 6d.; sales of produce from the farm school, £229 2s., making the total earnings £365 2s. 6d. The cost of the *Abkay* during 1859 was £287 13s. 7d.; of the girls' school, £266 16s. 8d.; and of the farm school, £235 14s. 9d.

MURDER OF AN IDIOT.—A firm-labourer at Sheldall, Lincolnshire, has died from the effects of an assault committed upon him by a farmer named Peel a few weeks since. The deceased, who was a youth of weak intellect, was ill-used in various ways by Peel, who hung him up in a stable till he was nearly dead, and struck him with a fork-shaft. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Peel.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SAILOR IN LIVERPOOL.—A man unknown has been found in a timber-yard near the Canada Dock, Liverpool, with his throat cut; and it is supposed that he had been murdered. By his dress and some cards found in his pocket he is supposed to be an American sailor.

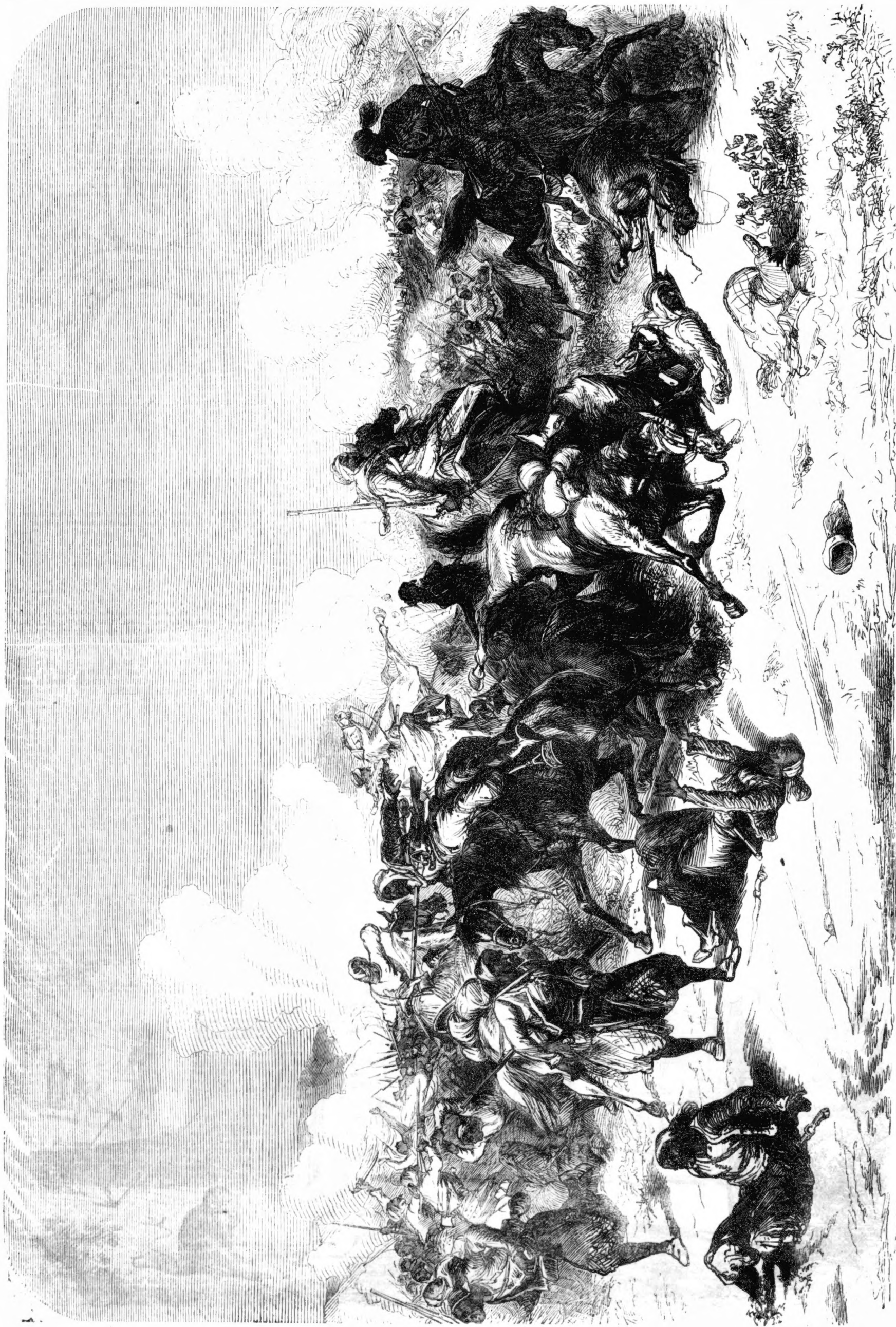
OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.—The following statement shows the amount of duty levied on certain articles imported from France during the year 1858:—Baskets, £2061; butter, £7159; china and porcelain ware, £1671; clocks, £3928; coffee, £4311; eggs, £19,934; embroidery, £5573; flowers, artificial, £29,412; fruit, £7347; lace, £1838; boots and shoes and other leather manufactures, £2883; gloves, £1833; musical instruments, £1693; oil, chemical, £369; paperhangings, &c., £6713; plating of straw for hats, &c., £11,622; silks, £215,435; brandy and other spirits, £24,969; sugar, £273,792; tea, £11,358; tobacco, £52,096; watches, £11,940; wine, £161,835.

SMALLPOX AND BACON.—Bacon has been seized by the Sanitary Inspectors of St. James on the reported ground that "it came from Ireland, where the smallpox had been raging, and, as it was spreading in the metropolis, it was believed that it had been brought over in the bacon, and it was dangerous for any one to eat." Here is a little confusion of grammar and of sanitary science.—*Lancet*.

#### ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND MOORS NEAR CEUTA.

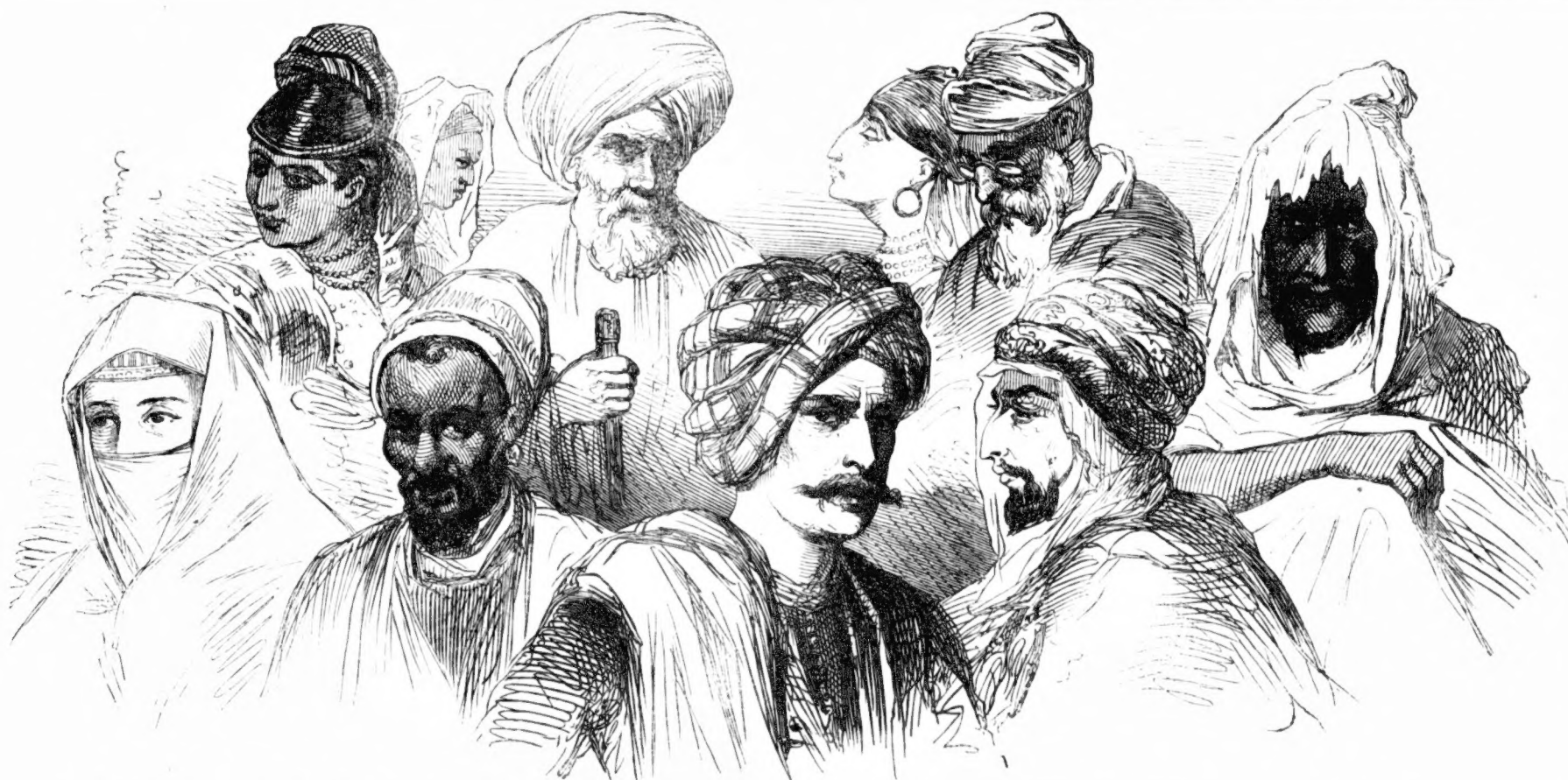
OUR Illustration represents the repulse of the Moors by the Spaniards at the attack on the Serrallo, which has already been described at length in a previous number of this Journal.





ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE MOORS AND SPANIARDS NEAR CEUTA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A. BECK.)





STREET COSTUME.

INDOOR COSTUME.

SOLDIER.

CADI.

MOORISH GENTLEMAN.

JEW AND JEW.

MERCHANT.

RIFFIAN.

## THE PEOPLE OF MOROCCO.

## THE INHABITANTS OF MOROCCO.

The population of Morocco is composed of five distinct races of people—Berbers, Arabs, Moors, Jews, and Negroes. The people themselves do not understand the term Moor, which is not known to them. It is generally applied by European residents in Barbary to the dwellers in towns and cities; the wandering tribes are called Arabs and Berbers. The Moors, then, are the inhabitants of the towns and cities, and they are derived from the intercourse of many races, a great proportion of them being descendants of the Moors expelled from Spain. The question is, where shall we draw the line of distinction in the case of nationalities? How define the limits which distinguish the various races in South Africa? With regard to the blacks, or Negro tribes, from which the Emperor's army is recruited, there can be no great difficulty. The Jews are also easily distinguished from the rest of the people, as well by their features as by their dress and habits or customs of living. But when we come to the Berbers, Arabs, Moors, and Turks, the case is different. Whenever they are intermixed, or whenever the Arab or Berber comes to dwell in a town, or a Moor or a Turk goes to reside in the country, adopting the Arab or Berber

dress and mode of living, it is no longer possible to distinguish the one from the other. The present Moors located on the northern coast of Africa are undoubtedly descendants from the various conquering nations, and especially from renegades and Christian slaves. The proximate amount of this population is six millions.

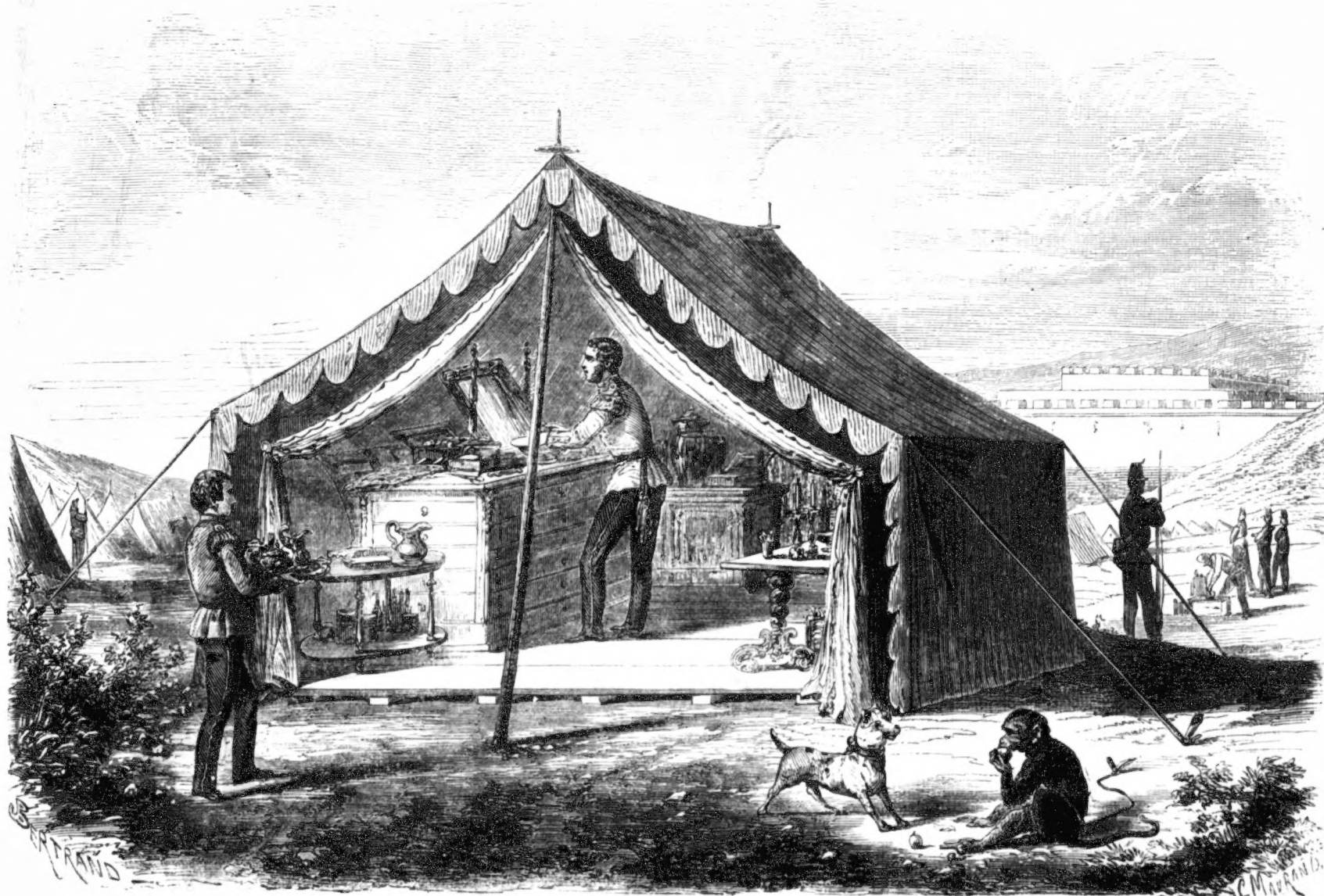
In our Engraving we illustrate the various types to be met with in Morocco, and they will be seen to embrace all complexions, from the white skin of the European to the ebony-coloured Negro. Of the women, the European Jewesses settled in Mogador are the most handsome; but many of the Moorish ladies are as fair and as well-favoured as our own countrywomen. As in all Mohammedan countries, a plurality of wives is allowed, and this does not tend to elevate the character or develop the intellectual faculties of the softer sex.

The Jewish population is subjected to the most tyrannical treatment. Continual disputes are arising between the Jew and the Moor. When the Jew is wrong the Moor takes his own satisfaction; and if the Jew be right he lodges a complaint with the Cadi or Judge, who always decides in favour of the Mussulman. Mohammedan children amuse themselves by beating little Jews, who dare not defend themselves.

When a Jew passes a mosque he is obliged to take off his slippers or shoes; he must do the same when he passes the house of a Mussulman of distinction. They, however, revenge themselves for this ill-usage by cheating the Moors at every convenient occasion, and at this they are great adepts. It should be stated that most of the merchants are Hebrews, many of them having found their way from the neighbourhood of the Minorities.

A distinctly-marked class amongst the inhabitants of Morocco is the Riffian. They inhabit the provinces of Riff and Garet on the seacoast, and woe betide any unfortunate vessel that strikes on their shores, for the crew would find themselves in the hands of inhuman wreckers. They are ferocious pirates as well, and it is mainly owing to the atrocities committed on Spanish ships and seamen that the present war between Spain and Morocco is being waged.

In the features of the Moorish gentleman there is much of the European character, and there is every reason to suppose, as we have above hinted, that most of the better class of Moors are descended from Christian slaves and renegades, and that their superior intelligence has elevated them above the rest of the population.



INTERIOR OF OFFICERS' TENT AT GIBRALTAR.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. TRIARTE.)



## INTERIOR OF OFFICERS' TENT, GIBRALTAR.

OUTSIDE the walls of the town of Gibraltar a camp has been formed for the purpose of inuring the soldier to the fatigues and requirements of a regular campaign. Possibly that end may be attained as regards the ordinary private, but we very much question whether there is great hardship suffered, or any facility of shifting for themselves acquired by the officers, when they have such boudoir-like canvas apartments to live in as that shown in our Engraving. We shall be well satisfied to camp under the same conditions when the riflemen of England are called upon to do duty in the field.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 115.  
PREPARATION.

It is a dull time yet in the House of Commons. The Parliamentary fowls are at present laying their eggs, or incubating; or, in plainer language, members are giving notices of bills, motions, &c., or bringing in bills. In about a week more the bills already brought in will come on for second reading, and be discussed and contested, and divided upon; and the members who have given notices of motions will have ransacked the necessary blue-books, made their speeches on paper, sharpened their points, and elaborated their perorations, and then the work of the Session will begin. Meanwhile other bills will be brought in, other notices be placed upon the books, and gradually the daily paper of "Orders of the Day" and "Notices of Motions," which now looks so bare, will grow into a formidable document, and we shall get into the thick of the Session.

## "DUMMIES."

When permission has been given to bring in a bill the proposer takes his stand at the bar, and Mr. Speaker calls upon him by name. "Bill, sir," he says in reply. "Bring it up," says the Speaker, whereupon the member, with "the bill" in hand, marches to the table and delivers his bill to the clerk, who reads the title, and Mr. Speaker having put the question that it be read a first time, and said question having been carried, "the bill" is ordered to "lie upon the table." The object of laying bills, &c., on the table was no doubt, originally, that any member might look at and examine them; but now, though "the bill" after its first reading is said to be "laid upon the table," there is, in fact, as yet no bill. "The bill" which the honourable member carries up in his hand is a sham, what is technically called in the House "a dummy," being merely a piece of cartridge-paper folded in shape of a bill, indorsed with the title, and tied up with a piece of green ribbon. The bill itself is, perhaps, not yet drawn. Before it comes on, however, for second reading it will be printed, and copies will be given to every member who chooses to apply for one at the Vote Office. This is one of those curious fictions which are so common in Parliamentary practice. "Laying on the table" once was a reality, no doubt, but it has long ceased to be so. Petitions, returns, and bills, although all are ordered to lie on the table, are, none of them, really placed there. Petitions are shoved pell-mell into bags which hang on the side of the table. Returns are to be found, until they are printed, in the Journal Office; when printed, in the Parliamentary Paper Office; and bills are dealt with as we have shown. In short, "laying on the table" has become an impossibility. If all the papers which are ordered to be laid upon the table were really to be placed there, we should on some nights have a pyramid of paper as high as the top of the Speaker's wig.

## BUSINESS IN FUTURO.—MELLOR'S MORISON'S PILL.

Amongst other measures we have one from Mr. Mellor, in shape of a bill to cure that offensive running sore, bribery at elections. How he means to do this we cannot tell at present; but if he has discovered some patent Morison's pill which will effect a cure he will deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance, to be buried in the national pantheon when he dies, and have an emblematic monument to perpetuate his memory—say, a figure of Hercules strangling the serpents.

## GENERAL EVANS AND ARMY PURCHASE.

The venerable septuagenarian General Sir De Lacy Evans is marshalling his forces against the Horse Guards, and means to try to dislodge that ancient mischief, "Army purchase." Sir De Lacy is a brave soldier, and has seldom been foiled in the field; but it needs no ghost to tell us that he will be foiled here. And yet the time is evidently drawing on when this abuse must fall. The aristocracy, for whose benefit it is said to be sustained, begin to see that it is not for their advantage. The sons of wealthy merchants and manufacturers are now able to buy commissions over the heads of the cadets of noble houses. But the fall will not come yet. Years hence, when by natural process of decay the jungle of red tape in which this mischief is entrenched shall have decayed, some adventurous Reformer may clear it away and dislodge the enemy; but, unless the process shall be accelerated by some means not yet discovered, it will certainly be many years before that event will be accomplished. *Natura non facit saltum* (Nature never makes a leap), says Mr. Darwin, and this notable sentence is quite as applicable to English Governments as it is to Nature.

## PADDING THE SADDLE.

Worthy Mr. Pollard Urquhart, who from 1857 to 1859 was out of the House, means to make up for lost time. We heard him read a long list of notices. Only one of these, however, came to us in intelligible words. His ambition is to adjust the income tax so that it shall everywhere fit and nowhere gall the public. Well, if he can manipulate and pad the saddle so that it shall really nowhere gall the bearer he will be a clever saddler. Sir Cornwall Lewis says it cannot be done. Mr. Gladstone says the same; and every Chancellor and Financial Secretary, past, present, and likely to be, unanimously join in the chorus that the thing cannot be done. However, let Mr. Pollard Urquhart try.

## LORD JOHN MANNERS AND THE DIVORCE COURT.

Lord John Manners is shocked, as we all are, by the indecent revelations of the new Divorce Court, and gives us notice that he will bring in a bill to cover up the indecency where it becomes more than usually indecent; or, at all events, if he can do no more, he will permit the Judge to throw a cloak over it. And, surely, it is time that something should be done, for the Court has become quite an attractive exhibition. Not only is it crowded daily; but, as we have observed in passing by to the House, there is always a mob of people waiting to get in. Mr. Edwin James means to oppose the bill. He thinks there will be more injury to our liberties in concealment than will be compensated by the advantage to be gained to our public morals. And yet there are not a few writers who think that the decay of morals is inevitably followed by the decay of freedom.

## THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

Our old old friend Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, who, if Dod be correct, is eighty-six years old, and has been member for Shoreham for fifty-six years without interruption, means to do a notable deed before he finishes his Parliamentary career. It is not a Parliamentary reform that he contemplates; nor does he mean to codify our laws, nor to reform our finance, nor to reorganise our Army, nor to fortify our shores; neither does he seem to be afraid of a French invasion, nor of another Indian mutiny. No! What alarms the worthy octogenarian is this—in his walks and rides through London streets he has seen adventurous servant-girls protrude themselves out of the top story windows, and this sight has shaken the nerves of the kindly old gentleman, and he has given notice that he will bring in a bill "to diminish the danger of servants and others employed in cleaning and repairing windows." A humane idea, no doubt, but not to be realised by legislation, we think. As well might Sir Charles bring in a bill "to diminish the danger of schoolboys in climbing trees for birds' nests."

## MR. SPOONER ON HIS HOBBY.

Mr. Spooner, aged seventy-seven, and, alas! almost blind with cataract in both eyes, still adheres to his resolve, so often expressed in the

House, never to cease to agitate the question of the Maynooth grant so long as he lives, and has put his annual motion upon the paper to bring in a bill to disendow the obnoxious college. How tenaciously these old gentlemen stick to their hobbies! Mr. Spooner will bring in his bill, make a speech thereon—the same speech which he has made every year for many years, and the same that he will make every year that remains to his Parliamentary career—a speech which nobody will listen to, nobody will answer, nobody will support, excepting, indeed, Mr. Newdegate, out of kindness, shall back up his old friend and colleague; and the bill will be read a first time, and, it may be, a second time, and then be defeated, or drop through for want of time. Well, let the old gentleman ride his hobby; it has become a very tame animal; does no harm; and, when its master shall be compelled to dismount by inexorable death, his hobby will probably die and be buried with him. A contemporary says that Mr. Spooner shows no signs of change. This is an error; for, to the concern of all his friends, he "breaks fast;" his frame is attenuated; he stoops, is nearly blind, and, if his "manly voice" be not turned again "to childish treble," it is nothing like what it was. Ten years ago there was no finer voice in the House than Mr. Spooner's. But, though our friend is getting old and infirm, he is, we are happy to say, cheery as ever.

## CHURCH RATES.

Sir John Trelawny has opened fire again upon church rates. He has brought in his bill without opposition, and will carry it; and, perhaps, the debate on the second reading will not be very long now Mr. Beresford Hope is gone, though, of course, the Hertfordshire Whig, Mr. Fuller, will make an able harangue to prove that church rates are property, and that to take them away is robbery, "an 'a' that an 'a' that." And Tory Mr. Du Cane, who seems anxious to wear Mr. Beresford Hope's mantle, of course has got his speech ready; and equally, of course, Mr. Darby Griffiths will also have his say, and, perhaps, fetch apposite illustrations from France, and show that, if France had been blessed with a poor law, the French Revolution never would have occurred, and draw the irresistible conclusion that, if we abolish church rates, an English revolution is very likely to occur—if the House will let him, which is doubtful; hear him, of course, the House will not. We have just heard that Lord Edward Churchill, brother of the Duke of Marlborough, is to lead the Opposition.

## AN IRISH GRIEVANCE.

The Irish Attorney-General, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, is to bring in an Irish Tenant-right Bill; and if our readers have ever seen a huntsman throw a fox amongst a pack of hungry hounds they will be able to imagine what will occur in the House when the Attorney-General shall pitch his bill into the midst of the Irish members. The bill will be pretty sure to meet with the fate of its predecessors. So much time will be employed in quarrelling and snarling over it, and in tearing and mutilating it, that towards the close of the Session it will be, to the delight of its owner and all the Irish members, withdrawn. Irish tenant-right is a question which very few want to be settled. The Government does not want a settlement, for it is well known that it cannot be settled satisfactorily; and the Irish members do not, for it is a capital stock grievance, and an Irish member without a grievance is one of the most unhappy men in the world.

## THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

This unfortunate lady has not made her appearance in the House yet. She is, however, doubtless preparing to appear, and will soon turn up under the care of her indefatigable agent, Mr. Sainsbury. Poor, unfortunate lady! For many years she has been anxious to get married to her sister's widower, and one of her guardians, the Commons of England, has frequently given its consent to the union; but, alas! the other guardian, the Peers of England, has always peremptorily forbidden the bans, and at present there is no hope for her that it will do otherwise this year. Who will be her advocate in the Lower House this Session is not known. Last Session her knight was Lord Bury, but his Lordship's position in the House is at present ticklish, and it is hardly likely that he will undertake her case.

## ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

This vexed question has turned up incidentally in the House, and it is easy to see that we shall hear of it again. Indeed, Mr. Danby Seymour, formerly Secretary of the Board of Control, has promised a bill upon the subject. The topic came before the House in the form of a question put by Mr. Butler, member for the Tower Hamlets (who is known to be zealously Protestant), and an answer by Sir George Lewis, the Home Secretary. The Home Secretary's answer was very important, as it disclosed some views which, if ever they should be embodied in a bill, will lead to fierce ecclesiastical war in the House. Sir George is a very cautious man, and it is not likely that he dropped those few hints in his speech without thought. They were probably put forth as feelers, to ascertain the temper of the House. One of his suggestions was that the Bishops shall have more power to regulate the services in churches than they now have. Another, that the Queen in Council shall have the power, under proper ecclesiastical advice, to modify the Rubric. There is clearly a very strong feeling growing in the House on this subject. When Sir George intimated that the Government intended to do no more than to send a sufficient body of police to St. George's to keep the peace, sarcastic cries of "Oh, oh!" broke out from the Liberals below the gangway, which were immediately answered by cheers in a somewhat defiant tone from the Conservatives; and when the Home Secretary hinted at more power being given to the Bishops the Conservatives expressed approbation, while the Liberals received the hint with silence. But the case was reversed when Sir George said that he thought the Crown might be intrusted with power to modify the Rubric. Then the Liberals cheered and the Conservatives indignantly shouted "No!" How these old questions are ever and anon turning up! Two hundred and twenty years ago the House was discussing these very points. In 1641 I find that Dr. John Hackett advocated before the House "that, as the exquisiteness of the music in the churches" gave offence to some ears as hindering devotion, it might be moderated to edification, and reduced to the form that Athanasius recommends, "Ut legentibus sint quam cantantibus similiores." And afterwards we find a memorandum of reformation, "That the music be framed with less curiosity." And in Verney's notes of the Long Parliament there is a complaint made that "the music" was "unintelligible, ergo, not to edification." And so we see, again, that there is nothing new under the sun. What Vane and Cromwell and others complained of in the Long Parliament Mr. Butler, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. Hadfield complain of now. In short, these questions between High Church and Low Church are very old—much older than two hundred years; as old as our race, perhaps, for in all ages of the world, and in every place, everywhere, there have been priests ambitious and people rebellious against the priests. But of late the House of Commons has fought shy of these questions. It seems, however, that it must now take them up; and if it should handle them, and handle them in earnest, we may expect some scenes—for there is no bitterness so bitter as that which is generated in these religious strifes. And if this internecine war should break out what will the Government do? Will this be another open question? Surely it must be; for a Liberal Government can hardly side with the High Church against the people. That will never do. But can it, with Gladstone and Sidney Herbert in its ranks, go against the High Church? We wait with curiosity to see the course it will take.

## MR. BOUVIERIE'S MOTION.

We have been asked to explain the object of Mr. Bouvierie's motion, made last week and lost. The explanation is this:—Every day is a sitting day; and when the House is adjourned, unless a special order to the contrary be passed, it always commences its sitting at the usual hour on the following day. But, though the law is that Saturday, like all other days, is a sitting day, the House never sits on a Saturday except on very special occasions; and in order to escape sitting on Saturday it is necessary that every Friday a formal motion be made "that the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday next." This motion comes on early in the evening; and, as on a motion of adjourn-

ment members may introduce any amendment, a practice has arisen within the last ten years of talking on every conceivable subject when this motion to adjourn till Monday is made, and sometimes this question of adjournment is not settled until nine or even ten o'clock. Mr. Bouvierie, thinking that all this talk is a great waste of time and a serious hindrance to business, moved a resolution to the effect that an adjournment of the House on Friday night should mean an adjournment till Monday. But, it may be asked, cannot members talk as much upon the regular motion for an adjournment as they can on a special motion? To which we answer, they can; but, as the regular motion is made at the close of the proceedings (whereas the special motion is made at the beginning), they never do, and for this reason—there are no members present to listen, or at least not many, and not unfrequently only one, the Secretary of the Treasury, who makes the motion. Mr. Bouvierie was defeated, as all knew he would be. The difficulty which private members have to bring subjects before the attention of the House on any other occasion than this is so great that it was not likely that they would give up such a fine opportunity. In the early part of the Session private members have two nights to themselves, Tuesday and Thursday. Later in the Session the Government takes Thursday, and then they have only one; but, whether they have one or two, the paper is always full of notices. And, besides, they are liable to count-outs on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which they are not exposed to on Fridays, as Friday is a Government night, and on these nights the Government whips always take care to keep a House. This, then, is the meaning of Mr. Bouvierie's motion and defeat.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## INDIAN PRIZE-MONEY.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in reply to Lord Ellenborough, stated that the Indian Government had not been yet enabled to arrive at a right estimation of the value of property captured at Delhi and other parts of India. The required information was daily expected, and when received a full statement would be made to the House.

## COTTON AND SLAVERY.

Lord BROUGHAM, in moving for a return of cotton imported from various parts of the world during the last two years, and the amount of revenue levied upon it, advocated the removal of duties on raw cotton as a measure which would encourage the growth of cotton in our own possessions, and tend to abolish the "domestic institution" of slavery in America. He concluded with an indignant digression on the memorial to the Legislature of Arkansas, which he sincerely hoped was not genuine.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said there would be no objection to furnish the returns moved for, and stated the intention of the Government to give every encouragement to the production of cotton in British colonies.

The Bishop of OXFORD was in favour of the encouragement of cotton-growing in Africa, as, by teaching the chiefs the advantage of employing instead of selling their subjects, an end would be put to the slave trade.

After a few words from Lord OVERSTON on the necessity of encouraging cotton-growing in different parts of the world in order to free this country from dependence for its supply of the raw material on the United States,

Lord WOLFEHOTHE pointed out the capabilities of Africa as a cotton-growing country, as shown by the recent discoveries of Dr. Livingstone and other travellers.

Earl GREY dilated upon slavery in America, and wished to know whether the policy of France on the emigration of negroes from the African territory had undergone any change since last year?

Lord WOLFEHOTHE said a few words in reply to Lord Grey's question, and the returns moved for by Lord Brougham were ordered.

## THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY inquired of her Majesty's Government whether they had any information as to the treaty stated by the Ministerial journals in Paris to exist between France and Sardinia for the annexation of the Duchy of Savoy and the county of Nice to the dominions of the Emperor of the French?

Earl GRANVILLE said her Majesty's Government had no information whatever on the subject. The Government of France, however, was well aware of the objections of her Majesty's Government to any such arrangement. The House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## CENTRAL ITALY.—SMETTHURST.—CRUELITIES AT SEA.—THE DIVORCE COURTS.

Mr. GRIFFITH inquired of Lord J. Russell whether, as stated in a French paper, 30,000 French troops were expected at Leghorn; and whether he had reason to believe that the French Government had any intention to prevent the annexation of the provinces of Central Italy to Sardinia?

Mr. JAMES drew attention to the case of Thomas Smetthurst, and asked whether the Government contemplated the introduction of any measure to give the right of appeal to persons convicted of capital and other crimes?

Mr. MOSCKTON MILNES asked what measures had been adopted with regard to the address presented to her Majesty on the 2nd of August by the House, praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the United States of America for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen in American vessels?

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Griffith, said he did not believe there was any truth in the statement in the French paper, and had no reason to believe that the French Government intended to take any step to prevent the annexation of the Italian provinces to Sardinia. In answer to Mr. Milnes, Lord John said the draught of a convention had been drawn up, in communication with Mr. Dallas, to meet the evil in question, and when it was ratified no time would be lost in bringing in a bill upon the subject.

Mr. BOVILL inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the constitution of the Courts of Probate and Divorce?

After some remarks by Mr. Bowyer, Sir G. C. LEWIS admitted that there was some ground for complaint as to the state of business in the courts, but the Government were not prepared to recommend an increased number of Judges or to appoint a second Judge in the Divorce Court. At the same time, he thought it might be practicable to relieve the courts by altering the distribution of business. With reference to the subject mooted by Mr. Milnes, he hoped it would be distinctly understood that the courts of England had no jurisdiction over offences committed in foreign ships on the high seas. In reply to Mr. James he observed that the question of criminal appeal would come under discussion when the bill upon that subject was before the House. In the particular case of Smetthurst the course he had taken was the same which had been followed by Secretaries of State time out of mind.

## HIGHWAYS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved for leave to introduce a bill for the better management of highways in England. The bill empowered the magistrates in quarter sessions to divide counties into districts of parishes for the repair of highways, the town-councils to have a similar power in boroughs. There was one material deviation in this bill, which made it optional with the magistrates in each county to say whether or not it should be introduced into that county.

Mr. BRIGHT wished Sir G. C. LEWIS had given some reason for the introduction of a measure which was a departure from the old practice of the country. There was no demand for the change in any part of the country, and it would give new powers to a body not appointed by or responsible to the ratepayers.

Mr. SLANEY said the bill would, in his opinion, be the means of improving the communications of the country, without depriving the ratepayers of their control.

Ultimately, after a defence of the principle of the bill and of its non-compulsory character by Mr. Hardy and Sir G. C. LEWIS, leave was given for its introduction.

Leave was given to introduce other bills, and the House adjourned.

## MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE RIOTS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The Bishop of LONDON asked what steps her Majesty's Government proposed to take to put a stop to the very serious disturbances which have recently occurred in the parish church of St. George-in-the-East?

Earl GRANVILLE was as yet unable to state what would be the exact steps taken by the Government; it was, however, his decided opinion that it was the duty of the Government to use every means to preserve the peace.

## CHURCH RATES.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved for the reappointment of the same Select Committee as last year to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and the levy of church rates.

## THE CRIMINAL LAW.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in several bills for the consolidation and assimilation of the criminal law of England and Ireland, which were read a first time.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Butler, Sir G. LEWIS said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any bill to meet such cases as that of St. George's-in-the-East. Sir George adverted to the difficulty of dealing with a matter affecting the discretion of a clergyman, but which did not involve any question of doctrine.

A motion for adjournment made by Mr. DANNY SEYMOUR (which was negatived) afforded an opportunity to him and Mr. HADFIELD to make some strong remarks upon this subject.

## THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Crawford, stated that it was his intention on Monday next, in a Committee of the whole House on the Customs Acts, to submit to the House the whole proposal contained in the commercial treaty with France.

## UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE.

On the report of the Committee of Supply, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY entered into certain details with the view of showing that money had been expended without a previous vote in supply. Last year, he said, it appeared that £1,500,000 had been so expended.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that there had been an excess of expenditure in the Army department for 1858-59 amounting to £170,000, and Sir Henry would have an early opportunity of discussing the subject.

## THE ANNUITY TAX.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee upon the annuity tax in Edinburgh,

The LORD ADVOCATE, in moving a resolution for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the tax and make provision in regard to the stipends of the clergy in Edinburgh, explained the nature of the measure, which proposed to appoint an Ecclesiastical Commission, and to transfer to the Commissioners certain funds, and vest in them the produce of certain rates, to be applied to the purposes of the annuity tax, which after fifteen years would cease.

Sir J. FERGUSON, without opposing the motion, objected to some parts of the scheme.

Mr. BLACK hoped that some modifications of the measure would be proposed that would render it more acceptable to the people of Edinburgh.

Mr. W. MILLER and Mr. BLACKBURN made a few remarks, and the resolution having been agreed to, leave was given to introduce the bill.

## CORPORATION REFORM.

Sir G. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of London. The bill, he said, was substantially the same as that which, founded upon the report of the Commission, had been introduced in a previous Session and referred to a Committee, which had reported it to the House. It was limited to the constitution of the Corporation, not including financial matters. During the present Session he might have to call the attention of the House to the subject of the coal duties.

Mr. AYTON condemned the bill, which he characterised as a little, trumpery, compromising measure, which permitted a mere municipality to levy taxes upon a large community.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS likewise spoke in disparagement of the bill.

After some remarks by Alderman CURRIE on the subject of the Livery of London,

Mr. J. LOCKE suggested the fusion of the Metropolitan Board of Works with the municipality of London.

Sir W. FARQUHAR complained of the injurious incidence of the coal tax in certain localities.

Sir G. LEWIS gave explanations on this subject.

Mr. JAMES thought it would be desirable to have the whole question, including the reform of the representation and the financial question, contemporaneously before the House.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

## PACKET AND TELEGRAPH CONTRACTS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the reappointment of the Committee on packet and telegraph contracts.

Sir J. PAKINGTON called attention to the manner in which the inquiry was conducted in the last Session, and to the manner in which it was desirable that it should be in future conducted, in order to raise the question whether it was consistent with the practice of Parliament for the Committee to enter into matters involving personal charges. The object of the investigation, as declared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he moved for it, was to entertain questions of public policy alone. If he (Sir John) had supposed that the Committee were at liberty to deal with the character of individuals, nothing would have induced him to consent to its appointment.

Sir F. BAKING, a member of the last Committee (in the absence of Mr. Cobden, the chairman), said it had been urged, when the Committee was appointed, that certain charges should be investigated, and the Committee did investigate them. It would be of no use to appoint Committees of inquiry if they were to stop when the charges assumed a personal character.

Lord J. MANNES, likewise a member of the Committee, stated that he and other members had objected to the course the inquiry was taking.

Mr. OSBORNE, in reply to a challenge by Sir J. PAKINGTON, said he had made a charge last Session against the right hon. baronet that he had been tampering with the elective franchise at Dover, and it was understood that all matters connected with the franchise should be investigated. He did not approve the constitution of the Committee, which, he thought, had a suspicious character about it. The nomination of the Committee, in his opinion, should be referred to the Committee of Selection.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE differed from Sir J. PAKINGTON as to the scope of the Committee's inquiry.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Hope, Mr. H. Herbert, Lord Lovaine, and Captain Vernon.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was impossible for the Committee in such an inquiry to avoid personal matters. In his opinion they had acted in a spirit of fairness, and had not exceeded the proper bounds of their investigation.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY suggested whether it would not be better expressly to limit the inquiry to questions of public policy.

The motion was then agreed to; and, after some further business, the House adjourned.

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## A CHURCH QUESTION.

Lord DUNGANNON asked whether it was intended during the present Session to introduce a bill, under the sanction of the Episcopal Bench, to alter and amend the law relating to dilapidations in glebe-houses?

The Archbishop of CANTEBURY replied that the question had already occupied the attention of the Episcopal Bench, and a bill on the subject was about to be introduced.

## THE LAW RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.

Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition on the "amendment of real property" from the county of Cumberland, dwelt upon the present difficulties and expenses in the transfer of land, and moved the first reading of a bill, which he introduced, on the transfer of land and registration of titles. The bill, he explained, was founded on the same principle as that introduced by Sir H. Cairns in the last Session of Parliament.

The bill was read a first time, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE SHIPPING TRADE.

Mr. LINDSAY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the burdens and restrictions especially affecting merchant shipping and certain statutes—a motion which had, he said, been agreed to by the House last Session. He believed that the causes of the depression of the shipping trade were so apparent that a very limited inquiry would suffice. There were burdens and restrictions peculiarly affecting merchant shipping which ought to have been swept away with the changes in our laws; and other nations had not reciprocated our liberality in those changes, but had maintained their differential duties against British shipping. He referred especially to France and America, and characterised the conduct of the latter, in respect to their coasting trade, after what we had done, as "shabby." He enumerated the burdens which, he contended, should have been removed when the navigation laws were repealed—namely, light dues, local charges, passing tolls, dues to the Russian Company, and other imposts, besides timber duties, a tax upon the raw material, and over-stringent restrictions and regulations which interfered with the passenger trade. These were subjects which, he thought, deserved and demanded a fair inquiry. His object was not to reverse the established policy of free trade, which was not only beneficial to the country, but to the shipowners themselves; they were, however, entitled to a fair field, and they desired no favour.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HOSKINS.

Mr. D. SLYMUR moved, as an amendment to the motion, that the Committee inquire into "the causes of the present depressed condition of British merchant shipping, and how far the same are capable of legislative remedy, and consider the expediency of giving to the High Court of Admiralty an appellate jurisdiction over naval courts and inquiries under Part VIII. of 'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,' and otherwise enlarging the powers of that Court in matters relating to merchant shipping." The motion, he said, was, he said, would not set at rest the complaints of the shipowners; it was necessary that the Committee should be clothed with more power and authority. What the shipowners complained

of was that they were exposed to unequal competition with foreign ships by the operation of differential duties.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. SOMES.

Mr. CRAWFORD objected to the amendment, but was willing to assent to the original motion upon the understanding that the reference to the Committee would be sufficiently large to include the condition of the commercial marine and the reciprocity question.

Mr. BENTINCK said the only reason why any objection was raised to a compliance with the claims of the shipping interest to relief was a disinclination on the part of the House to do anything which they might be afterwards told was a retrogression from the doctrines of free trade.

Mr. CLAY, Mr. INGHAM, Lord LOVAIN, Mr. DANNY SEYMOUR, Mr. H. TAYLOR, and other members, expressed their views respectively as to the proper scope of the inquiry.

Mr. GIBSON said the question before the House turned mainly upon what should be the particular order of reference to guide the Committee. He was not disposed to limit the inquiry; but he thought the motion of Mr. Lindsay, to which the House had already agreed in a previous Session, was comprehensive enough. With regard to the amendment, although he did not deny that the shipping interest was depressed, the House had not sufficient evidence or authority to pass a deliberate resolution that it was in such a depressed condition as to demand inquiry, which would be prejudging the question. He hoped the depression would be but temporary when he found that the amount of British tonnage employed at home and in foreign trade was yearly increasing. The depression was not peculiar to England; it affected the United States; and the conclusion to which persons most competent to form an opinion upon the subject had come, as well as himself, was that the depression was a fluctuation common to all trades, and that it was impossible for Parliament, pass what laws it pleased, to secure to the shipping interest the same uniform rate of profit.

Mr. SEYMOUR, having withdrawn his amendment, the motion, framed at the suggestion of Mr. Gibson, so as to call for an inquiry into the "state of merchant shipping," was agreed to.

## BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. MELLOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854), and to make further provision for the detection and punishment of bribery, treating, and undue influence at Parliamentary and municipal elections. He had long been of opinion, he said, that there was a general feeling in the country that the House was not in earnest in desiring to put down bribery; and there would be no evidence of the sincerity of the House unless a larger discretion was given to the Judge, in cases of indictment for bribery, to add to fine and imprisonment a sentence of hard labour. He proposed to empower the Judge to pass such a sentence, limiting the term to six months. The bill contained other provisions intended to facilitate the obtaining of evidence, to prevent the evasion of the law in the payment of expenses, and to prohibit the employment of voters as messengers and runners. It being hopeless to put down bribery at Parliamentary elections unless it was arrested at municipal elections, his bill would apply to both.

Sir F. KELLY observed that the intention of the original framers of the Act was, that all moneys applicable to election purposes should be in the first instance paid to some public officer, and that any person paying such moneys except through such public officer should be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to severe punishment. This provision was cut down in the Committee; but, unless some enactment of this kind were passed, he despaired of any effectual prevention of bribery.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no objection to the introduction of the bill, reserving his opinion as to the details. He was afraid that there existed among many constituencies a laxity of feeling upon this point; that they did not consider the offence of being bribed in the same moral light as they did in that House, where he believed there was a strong feeling against the offence.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

## LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. SLANEY had leave to introduce a bill to enable a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers of any parish or district duly assembled to rate their parish or district in aid of public improvements for the general benefit within their district, a certain proportion being before raised by donations and subscriptions.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD obtained leave to introduce a bill for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink.

## WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. McMAHON, in moving the second reading of the Appeal in Criminal Cases Bill, stated that it was substantially the same as that of a previous Session, with a few alterations to obviate objections. He reinforced his argument in support of the bill by testimonies from high authorities in favour of this change in our criminal procedure.

Mr. W. EWART seconded the motion.

Sir G. LEWIS impressed upon the House the serious consequences that would result from the adoption of the principle of the bill. Mr. McMahon had alleged no practical grievance; he had relied upon the authorities in favour of an appeal and a new trial in criminal as well as civil cases; but he (Sir G. Lewis) had come to the conclusion that the weight of authorities was most decidedly on the opposite side. The absence of such appeals was nearly universal in other countries, and there must, therefore, be some good reason for this distinction between civil and criminal cases. The reason was given by Lord Denman in 1848—namely, that there was no antagonism in criminal as in civil cases, where personal interests were involved. In criminal cases a burden was cast upon prosecutors, and if a new trial were allowed in such cases there would be so much difficulty in getting the prosecutor and the witnesses together again that practically there would seldom be a new trial. It was said that there was a large number of improper convictions. He denied that there was any ground for affirming the frequency of such cases. He pointed out the delay and uncertainty the proposed change would import into the administration of our criminal law; the multiplication of trials, which would require an addition to the judicial bench; the costs of the new trial, which, if they were to be paid by a poor man, would make the remedy a mockery, so that they would have to be defrayed out of some public fund; and if an absolute right of appeal were given to a prisoner it would be unjust to deny it to the prosecutor. The invocation of the prerogative of the Crown to mitigate sentences and pardon offences was open to the poorest prisoner, whose application to the Home Office could be made without delay, formality, or expense. He moved to defer the second reading of the bill for six months.

Mr. DENMAN, speaking from his experience as a sessions barrister, said he had never doubted, except in one instance, the correctness of the verdict of the jury in criminal prosecutions. The question of costs, in his opinion, was at the root of the whole matter. If the motion had been for a Committee to consider the question of criminal prosecutions, he should have supported it, but he opposed a bill that would give a power to the rich as distinct from the poor, create delay, and lead to further changes.

Mr. PHILLIPS opposed the bill. He thought the right it gave would not be for the benefit of a prisoner.

Mr. JAMES observed that the machinery of the bill, which ignored the existing Court of Criminal Appeal and threw a burden upon the Court of Queen's Bench, already overburdened, was utterly impracticable. A conviction for murder might be suspended for three terms.

Mr. GIBSON likewise opposed the bill, concurring with Sir G. Lewis that there was no foundation whatever for the measure, which would be mischievous to the last degree.

Mr. MELLOR agreed with Mr. James that the machinery of the bill was impracticable, and was of opinion that the proposed change would not operate beneficially for the poor.

Mr. HENLEY also dwelt upon the practical difficulties which would be created by certain provisions of the bill. No case had been made out, he remarked, of any real injustice or injury now done to anybody; the grievance was theoretical only.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL insisted that the inconsistency of giving a new trial in one class of cases and denying it in another afforded no reason whatever for this bill, which was founded upon an assumed analogy between a civil action and a criminal prosecution, which did not exist.

Mr. DANNY SEYMOUR, without supporting the present bill, suggested that something ought to be done to cure an admitted evil, the present right of resort to the Court of Criminal Appeal resting upon too narrow a basis.

Mr. LONGFIELD spoke in defence of the principle of the bill. He considered the present mode of revising sentences in the Home Office a most imperfect substitute for a new trial.

Mr. McMAHON having replied to the objections urged by Sir G. Lewis, the amendment was agreed to; so the bill is lost.

## SUPPLY.

In a Committee of Supply, on the motion of Mr. LING, a resolution was agreed to that £18,250,000 be granted to her Majesty to pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills charged on the aids of 1859, unprovided for.

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## PRIVATE BILLS.

On the motion of Lord REDBURN, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That no bill originating in the House, and included in either of the two classes of private bills in standing order No. 17, be read a second time after Tuesday, the 15th day of February, except with special leave of the House."

## LAW OF PROPERTY BILL.

Lord ST. LEONARDS, in moving the Committee upon this bill, stated that it was similar to the object of the measure he introduced last Session, which was to simplify the law in regard to property. After some discussion the bill passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. DISRAELI, said that the Government had considered the question respecting the production of the papers relating to the reported intended annexation of Savoy to France, and had come to the conclusion that it would not be convenient to produce those documents. He would, however, state their substance. When the rumour first came to the ears of her Majesty's Government, in July last, that such an annexation was intended, they endeavoured, through Count Walewski, to ascertain the facts. In the first conversation which took place between Lord Cowley and Count Walewski the latter was not very explicit; but in a subsequent conversation he stated that there was no intention on the part of the Emperor of the French of proposing such an annexation. On the first occasion it was stated to Count Walewski that the report was received with great dissatisfaction by her Majesty's Government (cheers); and on the second occasion her Majesty's Government immediately intimated to Count Walewski that they had received his statement with much satisfaction (cheers).

## MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SERVICE EXPENDITURE, ETC.

Mr. WISE moved, "That in the opinion of this House it would be desirable to appoint every year a Select Committee to inquire into the Miscellaneous Civil Service Expenditure of the preceding year; into the payments made out of the Consolidated Fund; and into those on account of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues." The hon. member contended that the appointment of such a Committee would effect great savings in the expenditure for the public service, upon which, under the present system, there was no sufficient check.

Mr. A. SMITH seconded the motion. Mr. LAING admitted the importance of the subject, and that great advantages might arise from the institution of a standing Finance Committee to inquire into the Civil Service Estimates. It would certainly relieve the Government of a great responsibility, but it was for the House to determine whether it was not better that the responsibility of framing those estimates should continue to rest with the Government.

Mr. BAXTER supported the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER argued that the House, in sanctioning successive increases of the public expenditure, had only acted as exponents of the public mind; and that until the public demanded the adoption of a most rigid economy it was not likely that Parliament would enforce it. He thought the adoption of the motion would be useless, since it would begin by absolving the Government of its proper responsibility. He thought it desirable that the Civil Service Estimates should be reviewed periodically by a Select Committee, but that it would be impracticable to have a permanent Committee on the subject.

Mr. BRIGHT contended that the appointment of such a Committee, honestly chosen every Session, would be a check upon the Government in the public expenditure. It would be a good answer for the Government, when applied to by particular classes for the expenditure of more money, to say they could not grant it because the Committee would not sanction it.

Upon a division the resolution was carried by a majority of 28—the numbers being 121 in favour and 93 against it.

## BRIBERY AT BEVERLEY.

Mr. CORBETT moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Daniel Boyse and Robert Taylor, who had been found guilty of bribery by the Committee of Inquiry into the Beverley election, pursuant to the recommendation of that Committee.

Mr. DICKY SEYMOUR moved an amendment to the effect that, as other persons had been guilty of the same offence at the same election, it was not expedient to limit the prosecution to those two individuals. He could not understand why the offending parties on the Liberal side alone should be prosecuted, and those on the Conservative side permitted to go free.

Mr. SELWYN defended the recommendation of the Committee.

Mr. COLLIER said, if no prosecution were entered on in the present case, there could be no force in the existing law.

Sir G. LEWIS condemned the amendment as an interference with the proper course of law, which ought to be enforced in the present case.

After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the original proposition agreed to.—Adjourned.

## THE VICTORIA BRIDGE: GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ONE of the greatest and most important events in the history of our Canadian colony has recently taken place—the completion of Robert Stephenson's masterpiece of engineering, the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal. This bridge, which has occupied, we believe, upwards of seven years in construction, is the most magnificent work of the kind in existence; for, although within our own island we have the bridge across the Menai Straits, yet, in every point, the Victoria Bridge is far superior.

The St. Lawrence, as may readily be seen by a reference to the map, together with the great chain of lakes, actually divides North America in two, from the Rocky Mountains to New Brunswick. There is, indeed, an admirable wooden bridge at Niagara, but it is not to be mentioned as a rival to the stupendous achievement at Montreal.

The Menai Bridge is 1880 feet long. The Victoria Bridge is only 176 feet less than two miles, and consequently nearly five times and a half longer; or, to illustrate its span by an example familiar to English readers, it is seven times and a half longer than Waterloo Bridge. The place where it crosses the St. Lawrence is about half a mile to the westward of Montreal, a short distance below the "Lachine Rapids," and about nine miles from St. Anne's (of which bridge we also give an illustration), the place immortalised in Moore's "Canadian Boat Song." The construction of this gigantic work is as follows:—

There are twenty-four piers, which, with the two abutments, leave twenty-five spaces or spans for the tubes. The centre span is 330 feet wide, and each of the other spans are 242 feet. The width of each of the piers, except the two at the centre, is 15 feet. The two centre piers are each 18 feet wide.

The western faces of the piers—that is, those towards the current (which flows here at a rate varying from seven to ten miles an hour)—terminate in a sharp-pointed edge, and the forepart of each pier represents two beautifully-smoothed beveled-off surfaces. They are so shaped in order that the least possible resistance may be offered to the avalanches of ice that come along at the departure of winter, and that would hurl away every impediment, less solid than massive rock, that might be opposed to their progress. For it should be remembered that not only is the whole length of the St. Lawrence, from its first receipt of lake water at Kingston to tidal water at Quebec—a distance of 360 miles—solidly frozen over in winter, but the 2000 miles of lake and upper river, together with the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, likewise send down their defiant masses, all to congregate in the immediate vicinity of Montreal. The "piling" of the ice is sometimes as high as thirty, forty, and even fifty feet, and on several occasions great damage has been done by it to the massive stone buildings which line the quays, and form the noble river front for which this city is celebrated.

The stone used in the construction of the piers and abutments is a dense blue limestone, partly obtained from a quarry at Pointe Claire, on the Ottawa, eighteen miles above Montreal, and partly on the borders of Vermont, United States, about forty miles from Montreal. The piers close to the abutments each contain about 6000 tons of masonry; those to support the centre tube contain about 12,000 tons each. The total amount of masonry in the bridge is about 3,000,000 cubic feet, which, at thirteen feet and a half to the ton, gives a total weight of about 222,000 tons.

Scarcely a block of stone used in the piers is less than seven tons weight, and many of those exposed to the force of the breaking-up ice weigh fully ten tons. The blocks are bound together, not only by the use of the best water cement, but each stone is clamped to its neighbours in several places by massive iron rivets, bored several inches into each block, and the interstices between the rivet and the block are made one solid mass by means of molten lead.

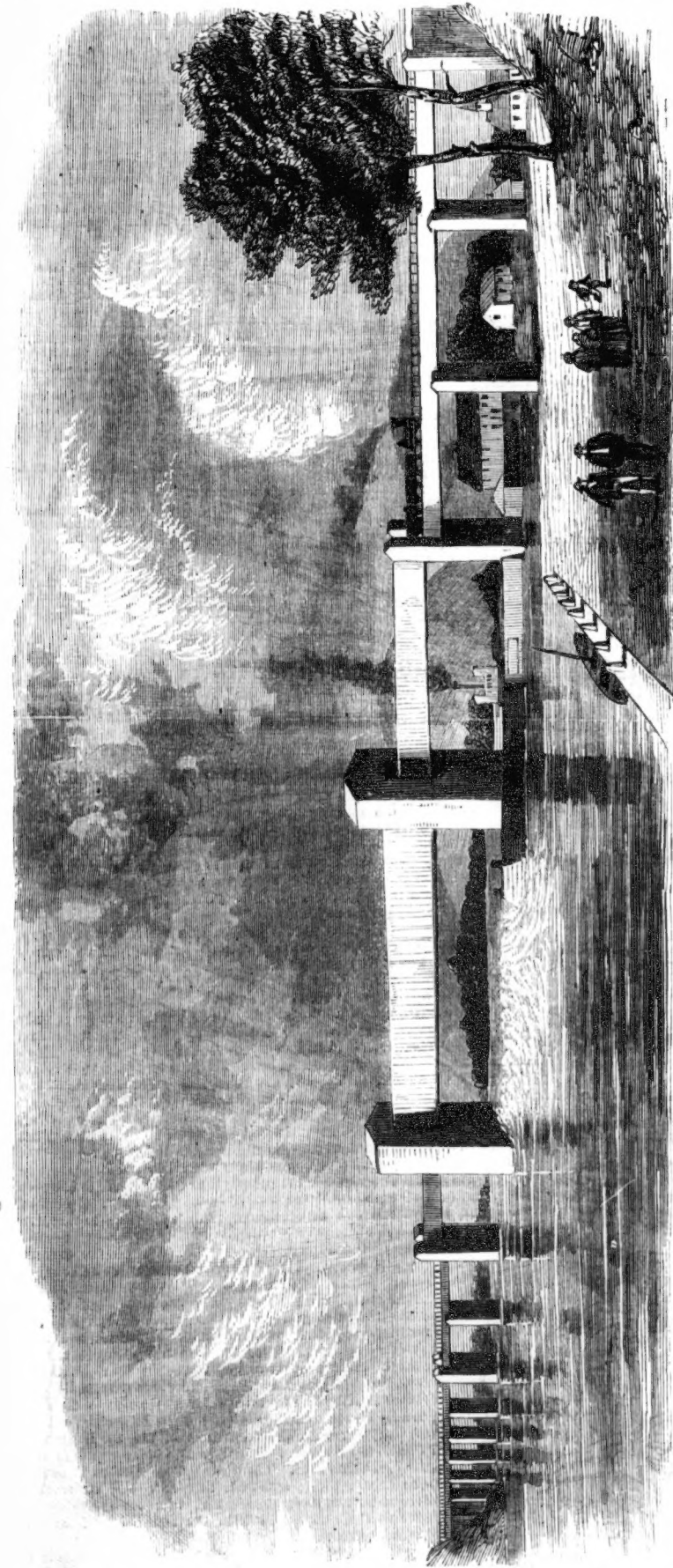
Each of the abutments is 242 feet long and 90 feet wide. The north shore of the St. Lawrence is connected with the northern abutment by an embanked causeway, faced with solid masonry towards the current, 1400 feet in length. The causeway, from the south bank of the river to the southern abutment, is 700 feet long. The distance between this outer or river end of one abutment to the outer end of the other is 8000 feet. The tubes are 19 feet high at each end, whence they gradually increase to 22 feet 6 inches in the centre. The width of each



in the timber and iron trades, and, as we may presume, the general merchants in the mother country, are nothing loth to meet the producers of the Union half-way. This simple register of commercial transactions, which at the first glance reads like a mere invoice, is more significant than any of the considerations which were urged with exuberant rhetorical power by the speakers at the inauguration banquet. The opening of the Victoria Bridge will, as we all trust, prove the commencement of a new era in the prosperity of the Canadas. An epoch of steady industry and an absence of political turmoil and squabbles are all that is needed to place the provinces of British America in as favourable a position as their most fortunate rivals of the United States.

There can be no doubt that without the Victoria Bridge the large and comprehensive traffic system involved in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway could only be partially and, by comparison, ineffectually carried out at very great cost. As an instance of its utility, we may mention that the produce of Cincinnati and Chicago is delivered by the Quebec line of screw-steamer at Liverpool in twenty days; and it is by no means certain that in another year the cotton of Tennessee and North Mississippi will not be made to take the same extraordinary direction through Canada.

We also give an illustration of another of the bridges on the Grand Trunk Railway—the St. Anne's Bridge. This latter crosses the mouth of the Ottawa River at its junction with the St. Lawrence. It has one large span of 200 feet, four spans of 90 feet each, and twelve spans of 60 feet each. The height of the tubes above the level of the water is 36 feet.



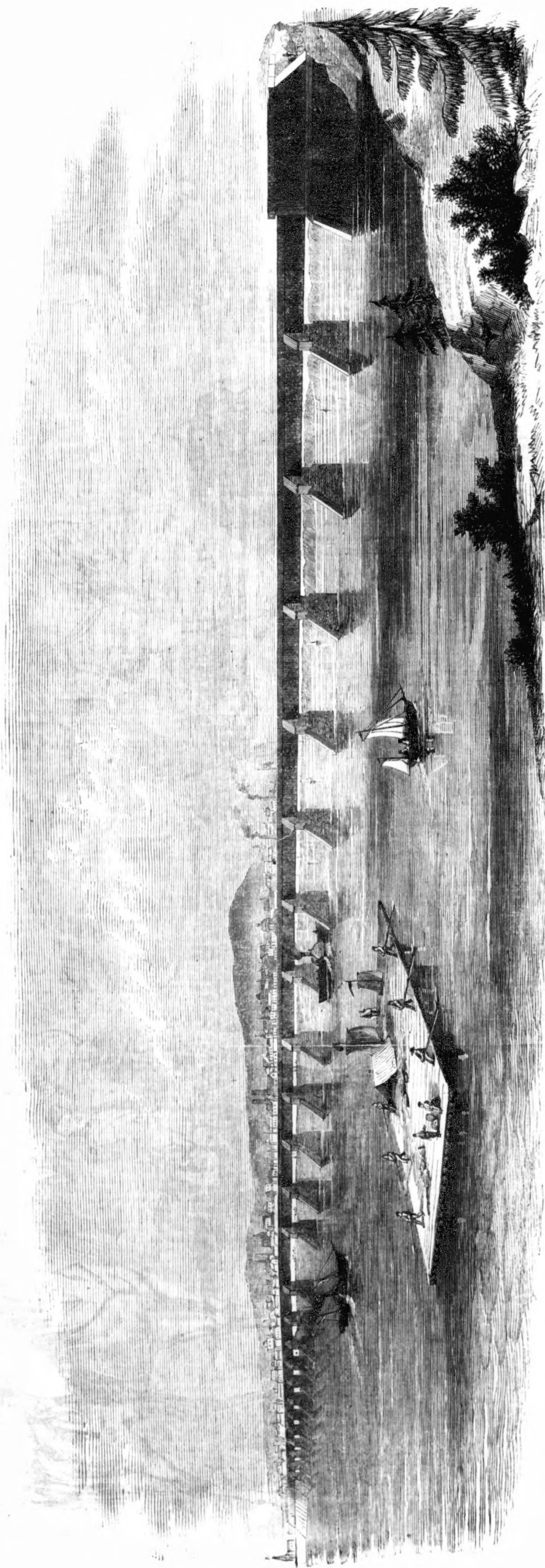
ST. ANNE'S BRIDGE, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

tube is 16 feet, or 9 feet 6 inches wider than the rail track, which is 5 feet 6 inches—the national railway gauge of Canada.

The total weight of iron in the tubes is about 10,400 tons. They are bound and riveted together precisely in the same manner and with the same machinery as the Britannia Bridge.

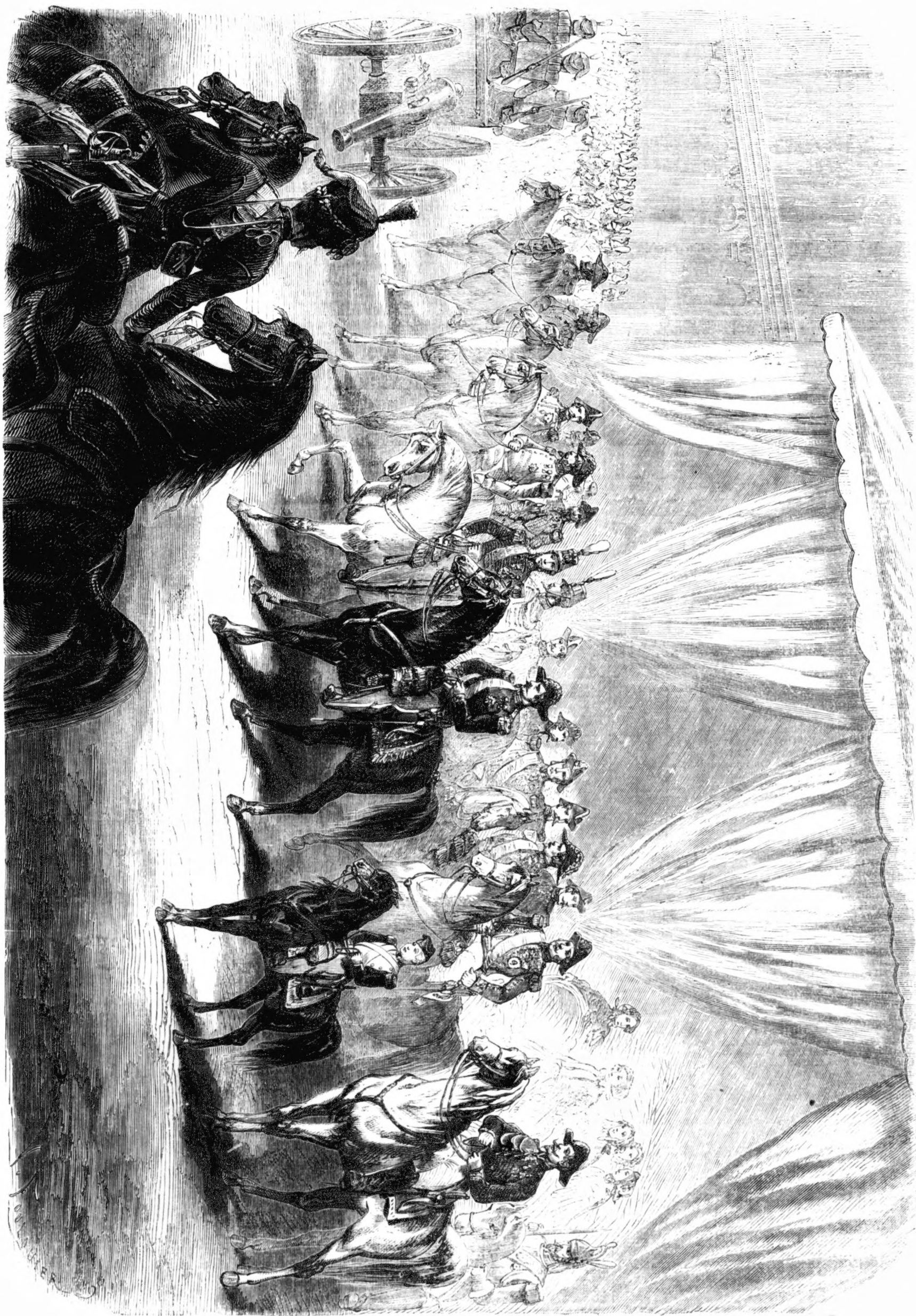
As we have said above, Mr. Robert Stephenson was the principal engineer of this great work. Alas! he who a few years back looked down upon the teedrift of the St. Lawrence and spanned the river in his thought is no more. His presence at Montreal the other day was all that was needed to complete the festive rejoicings on the occasion of the opening of this his crowning glory. Mr. A. M. Ross, his able coadjutor, personally superintended the construction of the bridge. The contractors were Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts; and the amount of money expended on the works is somewhere about \$1,250,000.

It may not be uninteresting to give the returns of the freight carried over the Victoria Bridge during five nights after it had been opened for traffic. We read that from west to east there passed 162 cars, containing 11,723 barrels of flour, 1552 barrels of pork, 140 bales of cotton, and 110 tons of general goods. From east to west there passed 130 cars, containing 534 tons of general goods, 170 tons of iron, and 30,000 feet of lumber. Now, this looks very prosaic and commonplace, but let us see what it means. Here we have evidence that the corn-growers, the provision-merchants, and the cotton-planters of the United States are ready and eager to avail themselves of this opening for traffic. On the other hand, and on the Canadian side, all persons engage!



VICTORIA BRIDGE, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.





THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S FIRST REVIEW, IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TUILERIES.



## THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S FIRST REVIEW.

The 10th ult. was an eventful day in the hitherto nursery-rhyme career of his Imperial Highness of France. On that day he "donned the breeks" for the first time, and soldierly breeks too. They were of the bright scarlet cloth of the Grenadiers of the Guard, of which regiment the Prince is an *enfant de troupe*. His little Highness, as he bestrode the Shetland pony presented to him by the Queen of England, gave promise of being as good a cavalier as his father, and his martial bearing drew forth enthusiastic cries of "Vive le Prince Impérial!" as the troops defiled in front of him, the lungs of the grenadiers proving especially of immense strength on the occasion. On the right of the Emperor is the Prince of Orange, at present on a visit to the Queen.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

## MARRIAGE-LAW DEFENCE.

Few things are more curious than the way in which organised agitation is being carried into the most delicate and even sacred subjects. There has long been a very active and well-paid movement, quite as businesslike in its working as the Anti-Corn-law League, in favour of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, and now it is to be opposed by a society of the same kind. Last Wednesday beheld the inauguration of the new or counter movement, at a public meeting presided over by a Duke, and either addressed or attended by lawyers, Bishops, clergy, and scholars of high standing and repute. A good fight may now, therefore, be expected; and impartial thinkers and observers ought not to hang aloof, but endeavour to see fair play.

As the case stands it is forbidden by the English law and the English Church to marry the sister of your late wife. Now, the practical question is, does the restriction constitute a grievance or do an injury to the English people? If so, the law and the Church must remove the obstacle; for neither law nor canon, however ancient, can be maintained against the welfare and (using the word in the most respectable sense) the convenience of the public. It is useless to argue with a man who does not see in our day that the theological character or the ecclesiastical character of a prohibition can never save it. Such marriages as those in question can only be hindered in the long run by proving that they are morally repugnant on natural grounds, or socially inexpedient, or would do more harm than good if they became general.

But, while we do not admit the grounds alleged against them, by men like the Bishop of Oxford, we are equally clear that the *onus* of proving them proper rests with their advocates. Unless they show the prohibition to be so injurious that to abolish it is necessary, custom, and precedent, and antiquity ought to be allowed to maintain it in force. Now, have the friends of such marriages done this so clearly that we are called on to advocate a change before hearing what evidence the new "Marriage-law Defence Association" promises to bring before us? We think not. Peculiar cases may be cited where there is individual hardship, but these are few; and, on the other hand, the existing law has a permanent force in supporting the social system, which is not so easy to show in figures as the cases of hardship, but which is enormously powerful.

For what is the state of things at present in the great mass of English families? The wife's sister is received as the husband's sister. She is to him what no other woman but one of his own sisters is—an intermediate person between the sex in general and his wife. A degree of familiarity and intimacy is permissible with her which is not so in the case of the general lady visitors to his house. And why? Because she partakes of the sacred character attaching to the wife, her sister—because all flirting, all thought of the sexual relation proper, is tacitly and really put away in her case. She is disconnected from all that, like a child or a sister; and, ordinarily, it would excite no more remark to find a man walking alone, or so forth, with her than with his grandmother.

We may depend upon it that there is some deep, natural foundation for this, which it would be well to study thoroughly before taking away from it the sanction, authority, and support of the law. There is some instinct in its favour, the sense of which makes women in general dislike the notion of these marriages, as our observation tells us they do. It seems, in fact, to a mind undisturbed by a personal motive a kind of impurity to think of a wife's sister as open to be wooed for a bride at any time, however distant. And—since these questions must be discussed, and nothing is more snobbish than squeamishness—we should like to know why the seduction of two sisters is esteemed peculiarly more criminal than a corresponding amount of vice where consanguinity does not exist? Simply because a natural instinct is violated where the peculiar bond of consanguinity between two persons is profaned.

Of course there are people either destitute of moral sentiment, or who have reasoned themselves out of it, who do not feel this; and such rely strongly on the prudential motives, in certain cases, for these marriages. It is worth remarking, however, that such cases are *peculiar*: while the sentiment in question is all but universal. A man is left with children whom a surviving sister of his wife loves and takes care of for him; and, as the memory of his wife weakens, he is drawn into marriage with the survivor from gratitude and contiguity. This is the most excusable case; but how rare it is! Take away the existing law to suit the convenience of a few exceptions, and you alter the whole relation of men and their sisters-in-law in a million families. Even then the old sentiment is so strong that, we

believe, it would overpower, in many instances, the proposed new legislation. But it is dangerous to withdraw the support of law from any sentiment. In this case you would accommodate a small minority of people and disturb the way of thinking of thousands. But we suspect that some, at least, who are not so much for the change have made their marriages for pecuniary reasons, while some have fallen in love with their wives' sisters during their wives' lifetimes, and have (instead of breaking off the association at once) just waited—indulging the passion mentally the while—till death had allowed the survivor to march to the altar (as Sheil said) "across her sister's grave." It is hardly worth while to change the laws of England to accommodate gentlemen like these and to encourage those who resemble them.

Such are our impressions. But, at all events, let the new association have a fair hearing. Let us not be precipitate in a matter of so much delicacy and domestic importance.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE CONSORT and the PRINCE OF ORANGE paid an unexpected visit to Eton College on Tuesday.

THE PRINCE REGENT gave a grand dinner at Berlin on Wednesday week, and Lord Bloomfield a *soirée*-concert, in honour of the second anniversary of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF has called for a return of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have been placed on the pension-list since the beginning of the war with Russia on account of the loss of a leg or an arm, in order that they may be employed in public offices as messengers, &c.

THE GRAND DUCHESS STEPHANIE OF BADEN died on the 29th ult. at Nice. MADAME SCHROEDER DE VRIENT, the celebrated singer, died on the 26th ult. at Coburg. She was born in 1803, and retired from the stage in 1848.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS is said to be busy with a "Life of Garibaldi."

MR. HARDWICKE'S comic drama, "A Bachelor of Arts," and Mr. Taylor's comedietta, "Nine Points of the Law," were performed at Windsor Castle on Wednesday. In the former piece Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. F. Matthews, Mr. Horace Wigan, and Miss Marston appeared. "Nine Points of the Law" was performed by the leading members of the Olympic company.

THE PROPOSAL TO LEGALISE MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER was opposed on Wednesday at a St. James's Hall meeting, over which the Duke of Marlborough presided.

HIS EXCELLENCY ADMIRAL VON DOCKUM, Danish Minister at this Court, has returned to London from Copenhagen.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND has granted permission for the exhibition in London this summer of four pieces of tapestry purchased by the third Duke of Richmond in Paris in 1765, when he was Ambassador. The subject of the tapestry is the adventures of Don Quixote.

THE GOVERNMENT, we hear, has given up the idea of fortifying Weeden and making it the central depot for our vast accumulation of military stores and materials. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into its advantages for such a station report—no natural defences.

M. LESCARBAULT, the discoverer of the new planet, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

SEVENTY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT claim this Session to be wholly excused from serving on election committees, on account of their being more than sixty years old.

A MEDAL is about to be struck at the Paris Mint to commemorate the signature of the treaty of commerce between England and France.

MR. THACKERAY has consented to preside at the anniversary of the General Dramatic Equestrian Sick Fund Association, which is fixed to take place on Ash Wednesday.

PAUPERISM is still happily below the mark. In the fourth week of December last the decrease in England and Wales was 51,130, or 3.63 per cent, being the difference between 857,903 and 826,773. The decrease was without exception in all the eleven districts. The same may be said of the remaining weeks of the month.

MADAME GASSIER is among the new engagements for the Royal Italian Opera.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, have arranged for a great musical celebration of several days' duration by between 3000 and 4000 members of the choral societies of France, in June next.

THE PAPER DUTY for the year ending the 31st of March last amounted to £1,153,637, and in the preceding year to £1,130,633.

THE AMERICAN SHIP *Eagle Speed* has just put back into Liverpool, after being tossed about in the Atlantic for fifty-six days! The damage both to vessel and cargo is very considerable.

THE MECHANICS EMPLOYED at CHATHAM DOCKYARD are now working during the dinner hour; so vigorously are the works pushed on.

A CALCULATING MACHINE, invented by M. Schentz, is now in full work in the office of the Registrar-General, for the benefit of the statistical department.

OF TWELVE OR THIRTEEN WITNESSES who went from Padsey to attend the Bradford West Riding Court last week not one could read or write, or tell what season of the year Easter or Christmas occurred in. One woman said she knew nothing of either week, month, or year, because she had no clock!

THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP has prohibited the performance at the French Theatre of St. Petersburg of the "Icare Prodiges," by Alexander Dumas, junior.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND has raised its rate of discount to four per cent, with a view to arrest the extraordinary drain of bullion which has been going on during the last month.

A FIRE broke out in Skinner-street on Tuesday night, destroying property of the value of several thousand pounds. The sufferers are Mr. Leader, of the Bible warehouse, and Messrs. Fraser and Co., pattern-card makers. On the same evening a fire made terrible havoc in a pile of warehouses belonging to Alberman Humphrey at the foot of London-bridge.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL in 1859 amounted to £63,763, and the payments to £53,713, leaving a cash balance of £9992. £19,783 was made over for the use of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The cost of management was £9633.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO has decided a case in which the question of right of children of negroes to be admitted into the common schools of the State was decided. The decision of the Court was that the children of negroes have not that right.

THE MOVEMENT IN FAVOUR OF ERECTING A MEMORIAL OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN at Spilsby, his native place, is advancing. Several gentlemen who had promised subscriptions for a proposed "Franklin Museum" at Lincoln—a scheme now abandoned—have transferred their donations.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE SUMMONSES were raised against persons for the payment of the annuity tax in Edinburgh between the 10th of August, 1857, and the 10th of August, 1859, and five were arrested and sent to prison during that period.

A MR. JAMES MURPHY, who died recently in Dublin, has, it is said, bequeathed £50,000 to the various charities in that city. He was the last surviving son of a salesmaster of Smithfield, who, from small beginnings, died in the possession of enormous wealth—something like £100,000—besides landed property.

THE *Castor*, 36, and the *Brilliant*, 20, are ordered to be fitted at Chatham as training-ships for the Naval Coast Volunteers. A sixty-gun ship, probably the *Blenheim*, is about to be placed on the Milford station for coastguard and coast volunteer service.

A SKYRE EARTHQUAKE did a great deal of damage to the State of Salvador on the 8th of December. No lives were lost.

DR. TODD, the eminent physician, died suddenly on Monday.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES KHAN commenced an engagement at the Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, on Monday night.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, in the *Pays*, has a long article on the Papal question. It concludes with the following characteristic bit:—"Speaking absolutely, God has no need of anybody; but for the last fourteen centuries He has always thought it useful to employ France for the accomplishment of His designs."

SOME WORKMEN engaged at St. Nazaire in new-sheathing the ship *Laurence*, recently returned from Réunion, found a fragment of the horn of a sword-fish which had penetrated to the depth of five inches into the keel, after passing through a sheet of copper as thick as a two-sous piece.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS MACDONALD BRIDGMAN, BART., President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, died at his seat near Laris on Friday week. Sir Thomas was born in 1773, in the same house in which he died.

THE *Great Eastern* is now in charge of Mr. Kett, the second officer Mr. Trowse, the chief officer, having left the ship since she was taken up at Southampton.

THE SUN INSURANCE COMPANY has offered a present of ten guineas to each of their official staff who may think proper to join rifle corps.

A GOLD NUGGET weighing about 33lb. was lately found in the auriferous sands of the River Arun, in Siberia, and has been sent to St. Petersburg.

THE DEATH OF DR. ALEXANDER, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, is announced.

A NOTORIOUS SLAYER, the *Orion*—a vessel which by hoisting the American flag has repeatedly escaped—was captured by her Majesty's ship *Triton* in April last. As she sailed American colours to her mast she was sent to New York as a prize.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS (except game) has been recently prohibited in many of the small German States. The motive is, that wherever the farmers have killed the rooks, jays, and sparrows, the crops have been less than where they had been uncollected. The birds consume some grain, but they destroy millions of vermin more destructive than themselves.

THE "FIVE BELLS" at Finchley was burnt to the ground on Tuesday morning.

MR. JOHN MASSEY STANLEY, who was compelled to retire from the turf some three years ago, has liquidated his liabilities in full by the sale of the Haggerston estates, in Northumberland, of which he became possessed on the death of his mother, Lady Stanley.

MR. W. J. FOX, M.P., is at present unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties in consequence of ill-health.

RUBIO, the accomplice of Orsini, has lately died in the Brazils, whither he had retreated after his escape from Cayenne.

THE LAST NEWS OF THE GREAT MOGUL is that his two sons, who are imprisoned with their father, have begun the study of English. An English sergeant gives them daily lessons. The ex-King and three sons, with their attendants, are kept in close confinement in a wooden building constructed especially for their accommodation.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE *Critic* of last Saturday, in congratulatory strains, comments upon the singular fact that Matthew Talbot Baines, though a Dissenter, was made a Cabinet Minister; and, considering that within the memory of many of us Dissenters were excluded from municipal corporations, could not be magistrates, nor, indeed, hold, without the violation of conscience, any office of consequence in the civil service, but were under ban, and considered as aliens and strangers whom the Constitution could not recognise, but only tolerate, a leap of a bona fide Dissenter into the Cabinet would be a curious phenomenon, and a fact of a highly interesting character. But, though there is no law to exclude Dissenters from the Cabinet now, the fact upon which the *Critic* comments in such congratulatory strains has not occurred yet, for Mr. Baines was not a Dissenter. Mr. Baines' father, the well-known proprietor and founder of the *Leeds Mercury*, and once member for Leeds, was a Dissenter; and his brother, now proprietor of the *Mercury*, and member for Leeds, is one also; and Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines was educated and trained as a Dissenter. But many years ago the right honourable gentleman relapsed—dissented from dissent—and entered the bosom of the Church. He was an exceedingly amiable and liberal man, and very closely allied and friendly to Dissenters; but he certainly was a Churchman. A Dissenter in the Cabinet is, therefore, still a phenomenon in  *futuro* —an unrealised ideal.

A week or two ago I recorded the fact that Lord Palmerston had followed to the grave an old friend of his—Dr. Baddome, of Romsey; and I noticed that the doctor was a Dissenter; but I did not know then that the worthy gentleman was interred in the burial-ground of the Dissenting chapel. Such, however, was the fact, and the noble Lord walked in the procession. And here is another little anecdote illustrative of the friendship and esteem which the noble Premier entertained for the good doctor:—Some years ago Lord Palmerston gave his friend a valuable horse on condition that it should never be sold, but should be, when no longer needed, sent back to the donor. A few days before the doctor's death the horse was sent back, and on the day of the funeral it was harnessed to Lord Palmerston's carriage, had a piece of crape on its head, and followed the procession. Surely there is something kindly and pleasant to think of in all this.

There seems to be something like a storm brewing in the political world, which Mr. Gladstone must exercise all his genius and ingenuity to disperse. The commercial treaty with France is not popular. On every side one hears grumblings. The Conservatives of course do not like it; it savours too much of free trade to please them. Many of the manufacturers and merchants on the Liberal side of the House are also dissatisfied with it. They say that it is one-sided, that it gives more to France than it secures to England. Those who are, or who affect to be, learned in political economy also deny it. Reciprocity treaties, they say, are clumsy, antiquated expedients which never can work satisfactorily; and, in addition to all this, there is an apprehension that new taxes must be imposed to make up the loss which will be caused by the reduction of the wine duties, &c. And, on the whole, next Monday—when the budget and treaty are to be laid before the House—is looked forward to as a day that may be pregnant with important events. Meanwhile, we cannot help observing that there is no small bustle amongst the Conservative members—clusterings, whisperings, and a general liveliness which looks like mischief. I am inclined to think that all opposition will eventually end in smoke.

The Hon. William Cowper is Chief Commissioner of Works. Mr. C. is a stepson of Lord Palmerston, hence the appointment. Mr. Scott may give up all hope of carrying out his Gothic design for a Foreign Office.

The members of the "Savage Club," composed of some of the most popular authors, artists, and musicians of the day, are about to give a performance for a charitable purpose. A burlesque is in preparation for the occasion, to be jointly written by Messrs. Robert Brough, F. Talford, Byron, W. Brough, Halliday, and Lawrence.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

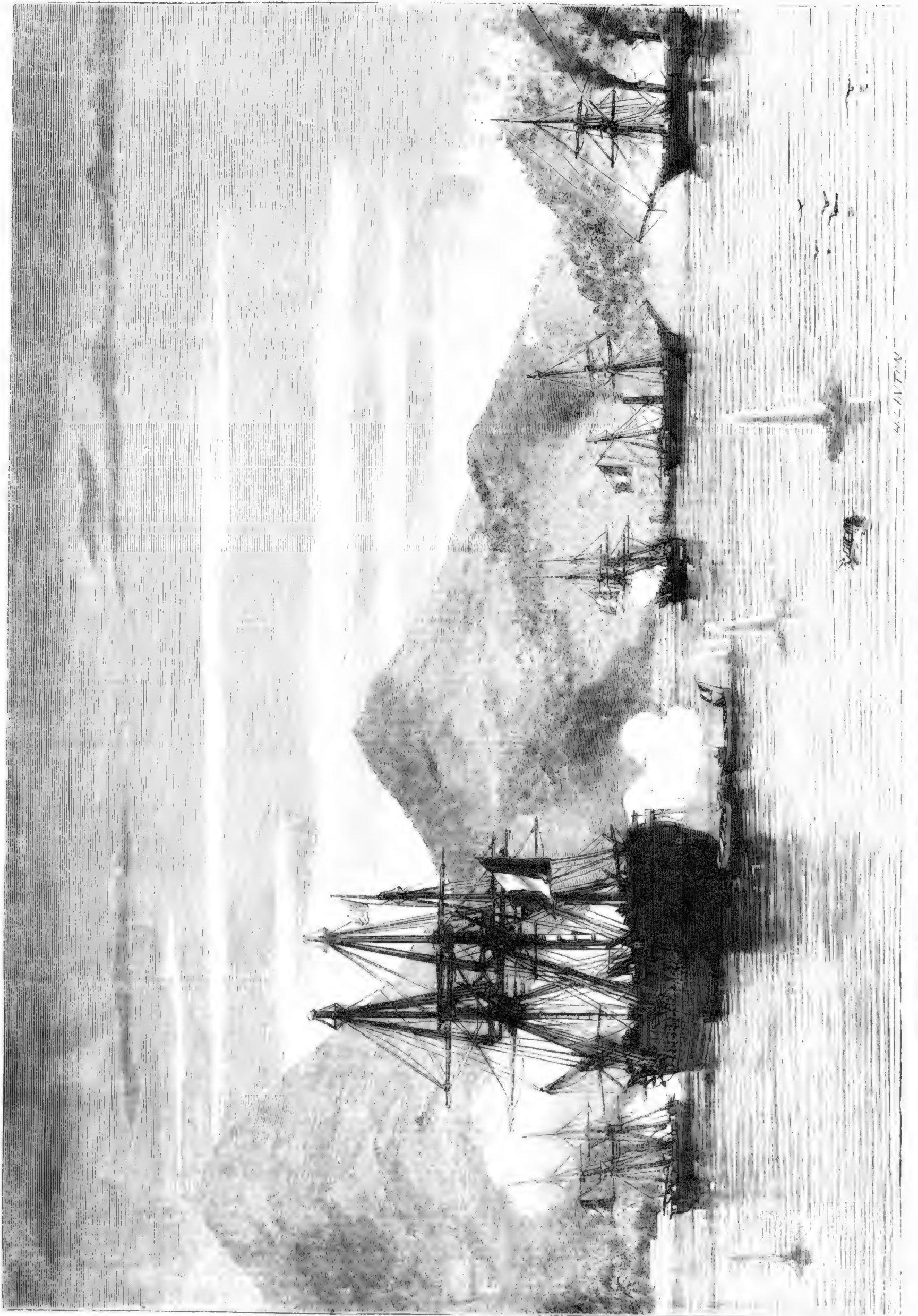
THE February number of *Blackwood's* is somewhat heavy. There is a preponderance of solid matter, and an absence of that slaughtering invective or solemn sarcasm which we are accustomed to look for as a relief in the pages of *Maga*. The new novel "Norman Sinclair" treats of bygone Scottish politics—a theme certainly not generally interesting, and scarcely intelligible in the uncouth dialect in which the author revels. The second part of the poem "St. Stephen's" is not equal to its predecessor in closeness of diction and cleverness of style. Its best bit is a description of the celebrated "Literary Club," in which, however, but scant justice is awarded to the members. The two best papers in the number are a review of Lord Dunsford's memoirs, written with great perspicuity and generosity, and "A Visit to Columbia River and a Cruise round Vancouver's Island;" but even this is sketchy and meagre, and comes but badly after the brilliant "Cruise in Japanese Waters," and other brilliant travel-writing to which *Blackwood* has accustomed us. There is a very poor poem on Robert Burns (a theme which might, one would have thought, have awakened something stirring in Scotland's principal periodical), and a very weak attempt at facetiousness in an "Ode for the First Week of January to Messrs. Galen and Glauber," an attempt at comic writing which would be rejected even by "our facetious contemporary." Success, too, seems to have had a bad effect on Mr. Bull, whose second song of "The Sly Little Man" is by no means comparable to the first. "The Luck of Lady'smede," unreadable and unread, still occupies its usual quantity of space; while the political articles are the fourth of the series on "Fleets and Navies," and a paper on the relations of France and Central Italy.

In the opening paper of *Macmillan's Magazine*, an article on Lord Macaulay, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, rejoicing at the sepulture of the great historian in Westminster Abbey, remarks that the Dean and Chapter "do not constitute a tribunal for judging what the form and quality of the influences of the dead has been; that they are not to pronounce on the right of this or that person to canonisation, they are merely to register facts which cannot be gainsayed." Further, he says that "the national cemetery is to preserve the remains of those who have done any service to the nation, who during their period have been 'good to the world.'" I presume Mr. Maurice's congratulations



A new success has attended the arms of the Franco-Spanish forces in Coshin China. By the last mail we learn that the important forts commanding the approaches to the river have been taken and totally destroyed by the fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Pego. Two columns of attack, to be landed at a given moment, formed respectively of French and Spanish cannon, were told off as storming parties, while the ship took up their position and opened fire on the forts. The first shot sent by the Annamites took the breast of a signalman and cut in halves a Lieutenant who was standing by the side of the Admiral. However, the shells from the heavy ship guns were so well directed that in a very short time the magazine of the fort blew up, and the Annamites evacuated their defenses without waiting the approach of the shore parties.





ATTACK UPON THE FORTS OF KIEN-CHIAN, ON THE COAST OF COCHIN-CHINA, BY THE FRANCO-SPANISH FLEET.—[FROM A SKETCH BY M. DE MONTBAILLO]



## DR. FREDERIC RICHARD LEES, THE TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

DR. FREDERIC RICHARD LEES, whose Portrait we give this week, was born at Mearwood Hall, near Leeds, on the 15th of March, 1815, and as early as 1836 we find him to have adopted the public advocacy of the cause of temperance. To this cause he has since remained true, and, all things considered, he may now be regarded as its champion and chief. It is to his extensive researches in chemistry, physiology, philology, and every other department of culture at all bearing on the case, that the principles of temperance owe their present scientific and philosophical basis.

In a career like that of Dr. Lees, if there be much movement there will be small variety, and the dates prominent in it will be those naturally of triumphs in the cause. His discussions at Leeds, at Masham, at Rotherham, at Market Drayton, at Newcastle; his early battles with the "Owenites," Mr. Jefferson, and the "medical men;" his visiting America on the part of the British Temperance Association; his representing the United Kingdom Alliance in the "International Congress of Benevolence" at Brussels, and again at Frankfurt, and the British League at the Social Congress at Bradford; his starting the *Truth-seeker*; his carrying of the £100 for his prize "argument;" his writing "that series of scholarly papers on the wines of Scripture" for Dr. Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," are the events that, with the date of his birth and marriage, and with those of the births of his children, compose the biographical tablet of Dr. Lees.

It is very much to the exertions of Dr. Lees, both from the platform and the press, that the present position of temperance must be attributed. Into any full exposition we cannot, however, enter here, but must content ourselves with signalling a few of the leading facts and distinctive traits in the character of Dr. Lees.

As a lecturer, despite his husky voice and somewhat unpersuasive demeanour, Dr. Lees is one of the most effective speakers of the day. The premise with which he starts seems so clear, harmless, and self-evident, the chain of reasoning that follows so safe, serried, and unbroken, the whole conduct of the case so sober, open, honest, and so free from any *ad captandum* artifice, that he carries with him the conviction of his hearers from the outset. As a writer Dr. Lees is equally distinguished. His style is terse and lucid in the extreme. (Omitting his contributions to science and general literature, such as his "Fragment on Logic, or the Method, Means, and Manner of Reasoning," we may name the prize essay on the Maine Law, and its sequel, as his most elaborate, most important, and most successful work. It is in regard to the former that Sir William à Beckett, late Chief Justice of Victoria, says:—"I cannot too strongly recommend all to buy and read it who feel interested in the argument it maintains. If Dr. Lees has not made out an unanswerable plea for the suppression of the liquor traffic, it is not within human power to make out one; and whoever can read his works attentively without a conviction in favour of prohibition must be impenetrable to anything that can be written or proved upon the subject. The sequel has been spoken of in similar terms, and it is described as 'completing by far the ablest work that has been ever written on any aspect of the temperance question.'"

In private life the character of Dr. Lees is the exact antithesis of that which might be inferred from his controversial writings. Gentle, amiable, and unassuming, he is courteous in manner and ever ready to lend assistance where needed. In such estimation is the doctor held by the friends of temperance and prohibition that a testimonial of 1000 guineas was presented to him last Thursday week in the Townhall of Leeds, his native place. Tea was provided at five o'clock, to which some 1500 persons sat down. After tea the audience was considerably increased, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Amongst the friends of the temperance movement present were—Rev. Canon Jenkins, M.A., Rector of Dowlais, Wales (chairman); Rev. H. Gale, B.C.L., Rector of Treborough; Rev. Professor John Kirk, Edinburgh; Rev. F. Bishop, Chesterfield; Rev. Thomas Hincks, Leeds; Rev. H. Bell, Manchester; Rev. J. Compston, Bramley; Rev. Mr. Telfer, Leeds; Rev. S. A. Stienthal, Liverpool; Rev. T. W. Kirtton, Stafford; Dr. J. M. McCulloch, Dumfries; Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., Liverpool; Samuel Pope, Esq., Manchester; T. Whiting, Esq., J. Holmes, Esq., James Hole, Esq., J. Iredale, Esq., and Councillor Carter, of Leeds; with a large number of gentlemen from Newcastle, Market Drayton, Hartlepool, Middlesboro', Burnley, Manchester, Sheffield, Burslem, Bolton, Huddersfield, Kirkby Lonsdale, Oldham, Wensleydale, Rotherham, Glasgow, Halifax, Bradford, &c. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by a number of the oldest and staunchest advocates of temperance, and the deeds investing the 1000 guineas in favour of

Mrs. Lees and her family were given into the safe keeping of one of the trustees of the fund.

Dr. Lees, on rising to respond to the many heartfelt wishes that had been expressed for his welfare, said:—"Words could not convey his deep appreciation of the kind and generous manner in which they had been pleased to acknowledge his services, their regard for him personally, and their confidence in his principles and general policy. Above all he thanked them for the delicate way in which they had testified their sympathy and good-will towards him, by their care of those nearest to his heart and dependent upon the labours of his pen and brain. Their consideration would not only lighten his anxiety for the future, but enable him to consecrate his services anew to the common cause. From the time when he first appeared on a temperance platform, twenty-five years ago, he had never had the shadow of a doubt as to the ultimate triumph of their cause, because he never had the slightest misgiving as to the substantial truth upon which the cause was founded. The addresses had spoken of his sacrifices, but there were some sacrifices which he could not afford to make.



DR. F. R. LEES, THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

His ideal of life was that of service, not of applause; of culture, not of convenience and comfort; and whilst he did not desire wealth, honour, or distinction, he did care to know, to think, and to give utterance and shape to his sincere and honest thought, no matter whether intolerance threatened or conventionalism frowned. In this faith he had worked, and, amidst many reproaches and disgusts, he had never regretted being faithful to his early enthusiasm. He rejoiced in that magnificent assembly as the representative at once of thorough principles and of the extent to which they had seized hold of the heart and intellect of the people. It told him of the huge tide of thought and opinion which was rushing in upon the nation; it was a pledge and presage of victories to come, on platforms and in Parliament (Cheers). He had no fear of false principles, and it was too late in the day to betray true ones; nevertheless it was fitting that on this occasion a manifesto, clear and unmistakable, should go forth to the world as to what their temperance was, as well as in regard to what it was not. It was not the mere mushroom of expediency—for long years they had been working to lay broad and sure the foundations of a grander structure than expediency could ever raise."

## FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

MUCH has recently been said respecting the abandonment of crinoline and the adoption of short waists, but we confidently assure our fair readers that these important questions are as yet quite undecided. But, although crinoline is not wholly exploded, yet the extravagant expansion of skirts which prevailed some time ago has been reduced to limits more consistent with reason and good taste. With reference to short waists it may be observed that, though they have unquestionably been worn in Paris by some ladies of high fashion, yet the principal Parisian modistes have only in a very slight degree modified the length of corsages.

Among the most elegant toilettes de visite recently worn we may describe the following:—A dress of rich poulx de soie, having a brown ground covered with bouquets in variegated hues. The costume is completed by a shawl of black velvet, trimmed with three rows of magnificent black lace, and a bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with lace, and on one side a bouquet of roses.

A dress, recently made, of emerald-green moire, has ornaments of green velvet on every seam of the skirt. A cashmere shawl of a new and magnificent design is worn with this dress.

Velvet shawls trimmed with lace are the nouveautés par excellence, and they have entirely superseded mantelets. Sometimes, in addition to the lace, the velvet is ornamented with rich embroidery.

Pelisses still continue in favour. One, just received from Paris, is made of the new silk called *matelassée*. It has a pelerine, edged with a fall of superb lace. The sleeves are very wide, and pointed at the ends. The trimming consists of quillings of silk. Another pelisse of garnet-coloured velvet is trimmed with rich sable, and one of blue velvet is trimmed with ermine.

Bonnets, though still small, are worn forward on the head, and the fashion of placing a bandeau of velvet or ribbon under the brim obviates the uncovered appearance at the front of the head, which was especially objectionable in cold weather. We have seen a bonnet of pink velvet, with a bandeau formed of a torsade of the same, covered with black lace, and at each side a bouquet of pinks. Another very elegant bonnet is composed entirely of fuchsia-coloured velvet. In the centre of the front, on the outside, there is a bow, made of a long lappet of black lace, with a gold buckle in the middle. The ends of the lace lappet hang loosely at each side. A bonnet of light violet velvet is elegantly trimmed with a plume formed of the tips of peacocks' feathers. The under trimming consists of bouillonnés of white tulle mixed with black lace, and bouquets of Parma violets.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Ball Costume*.—Robe of white tulle, with three jupes. The first is trimmed with bouillons separated one from another by rows of white satin ribbon. At the edge there is a broad ruche of tulle de Lyons. The second jupe is of double white tulle, and the third is simply edged with blonde and white satin ribbon. Over the three jupes is a tunic, also of white tulle; it is drawn in bouillons longitudinally, and edged with satin ribbon and blonde. The sleeves are in puffs, finished with engageantes trimmed with blonde. The berthe, formed of folds of tulle and a deep fall of blonde, is fastened in front of the bosom by a rich jewelled brooch. The headdress is a bandeau of very light green velvet, intermingled with ornaments of gold. At the back of the head ends of green velvet and a small plume of white feathers.

Fig. 2. *Dress for the Opera*.—Robe of rich bouton d'or broché silk. Sortie de bal or opera cloak of white poulx de soie, trimmed with broad bands of crimson velvet, edged with black lace, and finished with crimson passementerie and tassels. Headdress of black velvet, ornamented with gold stars and wheat ears.

Fig. 3. *Home Costume*.—Dress of taffety, of a new colour now very fashionable in Paris, and called "groseille des Alpes," being a combination of groseille and violet. The taffety is figured in horizontal stripes shaded with white. The corsage has a ceinture of velvet, fastened by a buckle in front of the waist, and the dress is ornamented up the front, from the edge of the skirt to the top of the corsage, by a row of large buttons of velvet encircled with black lace. The sleeves are in the style "Charles Quint," lined with white silk, and ornamented with velvet buttons. The cap is of Valenciennes, with lappets flowing over the back of the neck. It is trimmed with green ribbon and a demi-wreath of foliage. Collar and undersleeves of worked mullin.

Fig. 4. *Little Boy's Dress*.—Jacket and gilet of brown cloth, ornamented with soutache and braid of the same colour. Trousers also of brown cloth; the seams covered with broad braid. Boots of glazed leather, with cloth gaiters. The cap is of brown cloth, and is encircled by a band formed of a kind of shag trimming resembling fur. Collar and sleeves of batiste.



FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.



# OPERA AND CONCERTS.

The operetta by Mr. Palgrave Simpson and Mr. Henry Leslie, entitled "Romance," was to have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera on Thursday evening, with Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison in the principal parts. We must postpone our notice of this work until next week.

At St. Martin's Hall a mass by M. Charles Gounod is to be performed on the evening of February 15, for the first time in England, under the direction of Mr. Hullah. M. Gounod is a composer of whom very contradictory opinions are entertained in this country, but whose "Sappho," produced some years since at the Royal Italian Opera, certainly met with no great success. That, however, is a misfortune which has happened to the works of other composers whose merit is denied by no one. All our operatic habitués know, for instance, that an opera by Spohr might ruin but could not save the fortunes of any theatre; nevertheless, Spohr has an immense reputation, has exercised a remarkable influence on our writers of instrumental music, and here, as in his native land, is appreciated and esteemed by a large body of musicians and amateurs. But, although M. Gounod has hitherto met with only partial success in England, during the last few years he has become almost popular in Paris; and accordingly a large number of persons will be curious to hear one of his latest works, which, however, does not belong to the style he especially cultivates.

A dramatic performer who, though not precisely a vocalist, had recently gained a great reputation by his mode of singing a certain grotesque air, has just died in Paris. We allude to M. Grassot, who, thanks to the consumption which was gradually destroying him, was able to sing his celebrated "Gnoul, gnoul," in a voice more than usually droll until, about two months before his death, he gave up singing it altogether. We do not say that poor Grassot's "Gnoul, gnoul," killed him—and what an end that would have been! Self-destruction by means of a comic song! Worse even than being "snuffed out by an article." But one of his biographers says positively that when the great humorist of the Palais Royal was suffering from an "extinction of voice," and was advised not to sing, he pleaded that his utterance amused the public more and more every night, and that it would be a pity not to turn his weakness to comic account. Some of his friends, the *feuilletonistes*, seem to have thought the same thing as regards his death, and one of them, who in the same article gives us to understand that he was on intimate terms with Grassot, publishes—with a protest, it is true, but nevertheless publishes—a stupid and disgraceful jest which has been current in Paris about the comic singer having now breathed his last. All honour is paid to the artist; but, while expatiating on his comic powers, the writer points out that his ability rendered him the hero of cafés; that he thus acquired an inordinate taste for absinthe, and that the absinthe effected his larynx, and ultimately caused his death! It is difficult to decide whether these statements are more creditable to the author's friendliness and good taste or to his knowledge of physiology and of the effect of absinthe on the human throat. We notice them simply as curiosities of French criticism. When M. Grassot commenced his last season at the Palais Royal he had just returned from Italy, where he had been staying, not with any special view to the improvement of his voice, but in the hope of regaining his health. He appears, however, to have brought nothing back with him except a receipt for a new kind of punch, which, under the name of "Punch Grassot," obtained an amount of success such as had previously never been gained except by giraffes, hippopotamuses, and beautiful *dames de comptoir*. A café was founded expressly for the sale of the new beverage, and the "Punch Grassot" was in due time made the subject of a vaudeville in which the inventor played the principal part. A similar honour had been paid long before to Grassot himself—not Grassot the actor, for whom hundreds of pieces have been written, but Grassot the man. Indeed, Grassot was so amusing in himself, from his appearance, his gestures, his interminable arms, the elasticity of his body, and the curious and significant positions into which he threw his apparently jointless limbs, that, if he had anything whatever to do in a piece, as long as he was on the stage the piece was sure to be successful. Accordingly, no actor in France has been so much "written for;" and it is not astonishing that several vaudevilles in which he was in the habit of playing with immense success have on their production on the London stage, in an "adapted" form, met—wanting Grassot—with no great favour.

It appears that Paris has just been invaded by Herr Wagner. The composer of "Tannhäuser," whose successes, whatever be the merit of his music, have hitherto been confined to his own country, gave a concert last week—with what result we have not yet heard—at the Théâtre des Italiens. The programme consisted entirely of selections from Herr Wagner's works, and included the overture to "The Phantom Ship," the overture to "Tannhäuser," the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde," the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin," &c.

**THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.**—Steps are now being taken for the purpose of giving effect to this long-talked-of project. Shafts are being sunk at several places along the line of the proposed railway. One has been opened on the unoccupied piece of land at King's-cross, near the railway station, and another near Euston-square. When a sufficient depth has been reached the excavators will commence tunnelling in the direction of the London and North Western Railway station, with which a junction will be effected. At the Paddington station a commencement has been made, and here, as in the junction with the northern lines of railway, the communication will be above ground. As at present arranged, the line will have its City terminus in the new Victoria-street. The underground railway will be provided at one or two places along the line with ventilating shafts. The soil has been found by the borings which have been made generally favourable to the work, but in one or two parts sand has been met with, a discovery by no means pleasant to the contractors.

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.**—A petition, signed by ten thousand of the inhabitants of London, in favour of Parliamentary Reform, has been placed in the hands of Lord John Russell. His Lordship informed the deputation, which was very numerous and influential, that he was going to introduce a bill on the subject soon, and that the Government had a measure under consideration for the punishment and prevention of bribery. Being asked whether the bill would provide for the ballot, his Lordship replied that he could not give a satisfactory answer on that point.

**LAUNCH AT PORTSMOUTH.**—The *Prince of Wales*, 131, screw three-decker, was launched at Portsmouth last week. The ceremony of christening was performed by the Princess Leiningen, in the presence of an aristocratic circle and thousands of spectators. The ship was laid down on the 10th of June, as a sailing-vessel, but afterwards underwent considerable alterations to adapt her to the "screw." Her extreme length is 292 feet; extreme breadth, 60 feet 2 inches; depth in hold, 25 feet 4 inches; burden in tons, 3994. Her armament will be as follows:—Upper deck—one 68-pounder, pivot gun, and twenty 32-pounders; main deck, thirty-eight 32-pounders; middle deck, thirty 32-pounders and six 8-inch guns; lower deck, twenty-six 32-pounders and ten 8-inch guns.

**THE SHRUBBERIES IN HYDE PARK.**—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, held on Saturday, the recent destruction of the shrubberies in Hyde Park came under discussion. A letter from Lord Ferny, which was read to the meeting, seems to set the matter at rest. He says:—"I have just seen Lord Palmerston about the very unsightly position of the shrubberies of Hyde Park at present. The result of my interview is that the shrubs will be replaced, and the ground at present disordered will be immediately laid out with flowering shrubs and flowers, which, I think, will be satisfactory to the public."

**BANKING BARBARENS.**—A painful rumour has been the topic of conversation in literary circles during the past week. It appears that three large chests full of manuscripts left by the celebrated Dr. George Hickes, the deprived Dean of Worcester, were consigned to the custody of his bankers after his decease. Owing to the dissolution of the firm the promises have been lately cleared out, and the whole of these valuable documents committed to the flames in one of the furnaces at the New River Head. Here is a loss, not only to the ecclesiastical student who wishes to form an impartial judgment on the history of the English Church at the eventful period of the Revolution, but of papers illustrative of the biographical and literary history of the close of the 17th century; for it is well known that Dr. Hickes was a person of such political, ecclesiastical, and literary eminence in his time that he was in daily correspondence with the most learned men at home and abroad. It is melancholy to contemplate the loss literature has sustained when we consider that Dugdale, Gibson, Nicholson, Elstob, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Warton, Pypys, Kettwell, Jeremy Collier, Dodwell, and his bosom friend the pious Robert Nelson were among his correspondents. Dr. Hickes died on December 15, 1715. Mr. Thomas Bowdler was his executor, and Mr. Annesley the overseer of his will.—*Notes and Queries.*

# THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S IN-THE-EAST.

THERE was a perfect riot in the parish church of St. George-in-the-East on Sunday. The morning service, at which the Rev. Bryan King, the Rector, preached, was comparatively tranquil; the afternoon Litany service was a good deal interrupted; at the evening service came the riot. The church was densely packed, there being at least 2000 persons present, of whom about 1000 were boys, who took possession of the galleries. There was catcalling, cockcrowing, howling, yelling, hissing, shouting, and snatches of popular songs were sung; loud cries of "Bravo!" and "Order!" came from every part of the church; caps, hats, and bonnets were thrown from the galleries into the body of the church and back again; the pews doors were slammed, matches were struck, and more than one attempt was made to put out the gas; indeed, various parts of the church were at times placed in darkness. All this time the mob acted without check, for, although there was a strong body of police outside, not one was allowed to enter the church.

At seven o'clock a procession of priests and choristers entered, and advanced to their accustomed places in front of the altar. It was headed by the Rev. Bryan King, the Rector, who was followed by the Rev. C. F. Lowder and ten or twelve choristers habited in their white robes. Their appearance caused intense excitement. People jumped on their seats, and loud execrations were raised in every part of the church. Mr. Lowder said the first portion of the prayers, and Mr. King the last. Scarcely a word was audible; and many of the congregation indulged in responses not to be found in the Prayer-book. When, at the close of the prayers, Mr. Lowder ascended the pulpit, he was hissed and yelled at. He was unmoved by their assaults, but, proceeding to his sermon, spoke energetically of the persecutions which in various periods of her history the Church had been called on to undergo; and, adverting to the circumstances of the parish, remarked that the clergy had never more reason to expect success in the conversion of sinners than at present. At length the preacher was interrupted by loud and long-continued laughter. The Rev. gentleman bore this indignity with apparently stoical indifference, and, when tranquillity had been to some extent restored, addressed the boys present, reminding them that one day they might be laid on a bed of sickness, when the awful sin of sacrilege would rise up in judgment against them. The boys, however, were proof against this admonition, which they responded to with a shout of derision.

As Mr. King, Mr. Lowder, and the choristers made their way to the vestry-room a cry was raised for the demolition of the altar, which was elaborately decorated; and the threat would have been carried out had not the altar-gate been stoutly defended by one of Mr. King's choristers. Over the apse, or quasi altar, is a beautiful candelabrum, and this at once became an object of attack. Hassocks were collected from the pews and hurled at it. Many of them struck it, and every moment it was expected that it would come down. As it was, it was seriously damaged. Another object of attack was the large cross over the altar, at which cushions were thrown from the gallery. All this time there was fighting, shouting, and singing in all parts of the church, with no one to repress it. At length Inspector Alison, upon his own authority, entered the church with a dozen policemen, and ordered it to be cleared. Turned out of the church, the rioters suggested an attack on Mr. King's house, but this threat came to nothing.

# GENERAL GARIBALDI ON THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL GARIBALDI has addressed a letter on the volunteer system to the *Court Journal*, in reply to questions put to him by the editor of that journal. He says:—

If Great Britain organises her 200,000 volunteers, who will form the nucleus of a million of armed patriots in case of need; if she continues to train them (and that will not be difficult for the English), so that they become as disciplined as regular troops, we shall then see who will dare to invade the asylum of all and the protectress of the universe. I believe that the theory of great regularity of masses and lines is generally carried too far, and that the open order of battle is too much neglected, as it has become necessary, through the perfection of firearms and through the obstacles that cultivation has accumulated at every step. If there is a country in Europe that has served for fields of battle, and continues to do so, that country is certainly and unfortunately Italy. How many places are there in Italy where a squadron formed in line, or a regiment in square, could fight? I believe that there are very few. On the other hand, places may be found in all directions which are adapted to the Bersaglieri. In short, I think that several lines of Bersaglieri, sustained by a few masses of troops, would be the most convenient order of battle in our country and in many others; and that volunteers can be adapted for this end to the same kind of manoeuvres as troops of the line.

I have read the valuable paper by Sir John Burgoyne (in the *Cornhill Magazine*) on volunteers, and, although I do not know enough English, and have not had the time to form a thorough judgment upon it, it seems to me to be the work of an intelligent soldier who has seen many fields of battle. I do not, however, agree with him that 50,000 veterans will defeat 100,000 volunteers, if the latter have the discipline that all troops ought to have, and that they are, as may be imagined, animated by the love of their country. I do not yet know the way in which the English volunteers are organised, but I believe, however, that for volunteers, in all countries, the training of the Bersaglieri is the best. The lightness of their uniform, the open order that forms the basis of their manoeuvring, without hindering them from acting in masses when the occasion presents itself, and, above all, the swiftness of their movements, make them the most perfect soldiers I have known. I wish that all the Italian army was composed of Bersaglieri; and I do not doubt that such an organisation would also be easily attainable by English volunteers—English soldiers having obtained the reputation of intrepidity and coolness under fire."

**THE CASE OF MR. ESCALANTE.**—In answer to the memorial addressed to Lord John Russell by a meeting held a short time since in St. Martin's Hall, Lord Wodehouse has replied, stating that "Mr. Buchanan has not failed to urge the case on the consideration of the Spanish Government; and Lord John Russell gathers from Mr. Buchanan's last reports that Mr. Escalante has been liberated on bail, and that there is reason to believe that he will eventually receive a free pardon from the Queen of Spain."

**RESIGNATION OF CANON WODEHOUSE.**—The Rev. Canon Wodehouse has seceded from the Established Church, not, as such secessions generally are, in order that the baffled conscience may take shelter in the Church of Rome, but because of a more clearly understood Protestantism. The Rev. Canon explains the grounds of his secession in a well-written and clearly-expressed letter which he has sent to the Bishop of Norwich. He objects to the Athanasian Creed, to the ordination of priests, to the consecration of Bishops, to the form of absolution, and so forth.

**THE NATIONAL BAIL AT PESTH.**—On the 19th ult. the Hungarians had their "national" ball at Pesth, and a very brilliant affair it is said to have been. All the gentlemen were "attilas" (the national embroidered frock is so called) of black or dark blue cloth, and the ladies were dressed in coloured silk bodices, with white silk or gauze skirts. The fair Magyar dames wore the "parta," which is one of the prettiest and most becoming of head-dresses. In general it consists of a little cap of red or black velvet, to which are attached broad ribbons, embroidered with gold and silver, that fall over the shoulders; but sometimes the "parta" is a diadem of precious stones with pendant ribbons. The national costume of the Hungarian ladies is not complete without the "munte," a little pelisse, which is attached to the shoulder. The ments of the young women is of white silk or cashmere, embroidered with gold and silver, and with a small edging of swansdown, but that of the older ladies is of velvet and rich furs, with antiquated buttons of gold and turquoises.

**THE PROPOSED BEER BILL.**—A deputation of the friends of the National Temperance League attended before Sir G. C. Lewis on Saturday to ascertain the intentions of her Majesty's Government with reference to the above subject. Sir G. C. Lewis said he was not in a position to communicate any decision which the Government had come to. The subject would, however, receive due attention. Mr. Tweedie said he had obtained a distinct statement from the Bishop of Oxford that, in the event of the Government not bringing forward a motion in the Commons, his Lordship would introduce the subject into the House of Lords. They considered that 42,000 beer-houses and 65,000 public-houses were a great deal too many for the requirements of the public; that facilities for the sale of beer increased the evil of drunkenness instead of supplying a better article; that public-houses and beer-shops should be put under the same jurisdiction, and that the jurisdiction should be removed from the magistracy, and confided to a special body elected by the ratepayers. Sir G. C. Lewis said he did not see how they could expect to extinguish drunkenness by measures of the kind proposed. As advocates of the Maine Liquor Law he could have better understood their purpose.

# DISASTERS AT SEA.

THE barque *Stalk*, laden with barley from the Black Sea, came in collision with the barque *William Marsland*, when about one hundred miles west of Lisbon; the *Stalk* being struck on the starboard bow and cut down to the water's edge by the *Marsland*, which then turned round, and with her stern struck her again in the same place. Her crew had only time to get the jolly-boat out of the long-boat and shove off, when she went down, her night-lights showing to the last moment, and was shortly afterwards followed by the other barque. A passenger on board the *Marsland* managed to get on board the *Stalk*. He states that the *Marsland* had two other passengers (miners) and a crew of twenty persons. The master had ordered the discontinuance of night-lights three days before the accident.

The British ship *Chiglain* left Shanghai for London, with a cargo of silk and tea, on the 27th of November. On the 1st of the next month, when steering S. by W. & W., at a quarter before twelve at midnight, breakers were reported ahead. The helm was immediately put hard-a-starboard, but before coming round she struck, and fell over on her port side. She surged heavily on the rocks, and was soon found to be filling. At daylight four fishing-boats were seen at anchor; the crew of one of them came on board, and agreed to take the crew, for a third of what cargo she might carry, to Hong-Kong. Some time afterwards the others came, with crowbars, and wanted to break open the hatches, which the captain prevented by threatening to shoot the men; but finding the ship was fast breaking up he determined to abandon her. Having got as much silk and tea as the boat could carry, they left next evening. The other Chinese then took possession, and immediately commenced to plunder. The boat left with moderate weather, but next day it came on to blow, and they were obliged to throw the greater part of the cargo overboard, or she would have foundered. They ultimately got safe into Macao, on the 6th. Only sixteen bales of silk were saved, and they were soaked with water.

Rather severe loss is reported among shipping belonging to or trading with the Tyne. The brig *Hebe*, of Shields, was wrecked on the night of Thursday week in Robin Hood's Bay, and the brig *Athena*, of the same port, went down near the same place about the same time. Intelligence has been received also of the loss of the *John and Isabella* and the *Pallas*, both of Shields. The latter struck on Sizewell Bank, and the life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution stationed at Thorpe did good service in bringing three out of eight of the crew safely through a tremendous sea; the master and four of the men had previously taken to the ship's boat, and were drowned.—Two ships were totally lost last week near Fleetwood, on the Lancashire coast; and here again the life-boat was the means of saving life. In one case—that of the *Anne Mitchell*—the vessel had already foundered, and her crew were taken from the foremast, which partially remained above water.

Accounts from Conquet, in Brittany, state that on Thursday week a pilot of that place met a pinnace with ten Englishmen, who landed the same afternoon at Conquet. These seamen formed part of the crew of the English ship *Dinapore*, of 790 tons, which sailed from Cardiff on the 14th of January with a cargo of coal for Aden. According to the declaration of the chief mate, the ship was lost at midnight on the rocks called the Pierres Noires. The captain, his wife, the doctor, servant, and twenty seamen were still at sea in the long-boat.

On the 27th ult. a passage-boat, having a crew of two men and twenty-six passengers, all seamen from the ship of the line *Algésiras*, who had received permission to go ashore, foundered in Brest harbour. The crew of the boat and eleven seamen were drowned.

**AN EMIGRANT SHIP ON FIRE.**—The *Endymion*, a passenger-ship, lying in the Mersey ready for sea, took fire on Tuesday morning. She was to have sailed that day for New York, and had on board, in addition to the crew, consisting of about thirty men, about twenty-five second-cabin passengers, many of whom were in their berths when the alarm was given. The fire seemed to arise from the hold in the forepart of the ship. The passengers and their luggage were promptly brought away, and then the ship was apparently deluged with water, but the flames increased, and the vessel was soon enveloped in fire from stem to stern. Her commander then deemed it prudent to run her ashore and scuttle her, which was done; but the receding of the tide made the scuttling of little avail, for she was left comparatively dry, the water not covering the breach made in her side. About noon the foremast fell overboard, and no hope remained of saving either hull or cargo.

**PROPERTY AND WAR.**—A memorial has been sent to our Foreign Office by the merchants, bankers, and other influential citizens of St. John's, New Brunswick, which contains the same views as those of the Manchester and Liverpool commercial men relative to the protection of maritime property in time of war. The Brunswick memorial describes the present system as unjust and inhuman, not only contrary to the Christian religion, but to the spirit of civilisation.

**CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.**—An event has recently occurred in India which is regarded by some as more important to Christianity in India than the baptism of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh—the establishment of a Christian mission at Kupperthullah, under the protection of the Rajah, who rendered us such valuable aid in Oude, and who bears the whole expense. Since his recent marriage with Miss Hodge, a Christian girl, the Rajah has disregarded caste, and has been engaged in the study of the Scriptures.

**ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.**—Two contested elections came off on Tuesday, those of Beverley and Pontefract. Mr. Walters, it will be remembered, was unseated for Beverley. The candidates were Mr. J. L. Walker on the Conservative side, and Mr. H. G. Gridley, Liberal. The seat was sharply contested, Mr. Walker heading the poll. At Pontefract, as anticipated, Mr. Childers carried the day, beating his Conservative opponent, Mr. Waterhouse, by sixty-three votes.

# LAW AND CRIME.

A MOST valuable manual for the use of young persons might be selected, with due regard to propriety, from the proceedings in the Divorce Court. It would form a perfect antidote to all the evils alleged to arise from indulgence in the study of romances. It would teach them how the noble officer, swathed in crimson and bedaubed with gold, began his real history after the happy marriage with the idol of his heart; how he applied to her epithets of endearment such as drunken cab-drivers apply to their companions; how he appropriated her money and drove her forth, wronged and insulted, to starve in a garret, until the opening scene, like the finale to a pantomime, displayed, by way of a Realm of Bliss, the interior of the Divorce Court, with Sir Cresswell Cresswell playing the benevolent Fairy in a horsehair wig. One or two of such stories—the miserable real-life anticlimaxes of the dreams of love and youth—we have already had before us lately. Captain Boynton, formerly of the famous 11th Hussars, has just furnished an admirable public with another. In 1849 the noble Captain, then about twenty-seven years of age, engaged the affections of a young lady of seventeen, who had an interest in property of the value of £19,000. The gallant Captain, described as then living an idle life, having sold his commission, persuaded this child to a secret marriage. He then absconded with his prey, with whom he was, however, overtaken at Slough. A Captain Hedges, who assisted the pursuers, "induced" the gallant bridegroom to sign something settling the £19,000 on his wife, less one third retained for his own use. The young lady's misery soon commenced; but this we must detail according to her own statement in the Court of Divorce, promising that it has been denied by that of her husband. Captain Boynton took her to his father's in Yorkshire, where she complained much of the dull life. She was then brought to Bury-street, St. James's, where her husband left her while he returned to Yorkshire. Fourteen days after her husband's departure Mrs. Boynton and her mother went after him. As soon as she arrived he dragged her from the library into the hall, called her a hussy, a wretch, and similar epithets, and shook her violently for "signing away her money to her mother." The pair afterwards went to Brussels. They had a dispute about a dress in a shop there, and he pushed her by the shoulders thence home through the streets, a crowd of astonished Belgians following, marvelling at this new freak of those very strange English. He locked her in her room for an hour, which he filled up by abusing her. They had many quarrels about money. At Nice he boxed her ears, shook her, abused her, and locked her up as before. She was then about to become a mother, and in August, 1851, her child was born.



and all throat diseases are arrested in their course, and secured, by these excellent remedies. The ointment quells the local inflammation, while the pills remove the constitutional taint.



